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DAVINGTON PARISH

AND THE

PRIORY

OF

S. MARY MAGDALENE

KENT.

FRONTISPIECE



W del.

E. Roberts sc.

DAVINGTON PRIORY, KENT

Shewing the East end as it remained in 1845

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE
PARISH OF DAVINGTON

IN THE COUNTY OF

KENT

AND OF THE PRIORY THERE

DEDICATED TO S. MARY MAGDALENE.

With Appendices and Plates.

BY

THOMAS WILLEMENT,

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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History of Davington,

Co. KENT.



THE parish of Davington is situate in the lath of Scray,¹ and county of Kent, at about forty-seven miles from London, towards the East. It is separated from the borough town of Faversham by the rivulet which flows from White-hill through Ospringe on its way to the sea. The Watling-street of the Romans, from Durobrivis (Rochester) to Durovernum (Canterbury), runs at a short distance from Davington on the south; on which line, near the forty-fifth mile-stone, on Judde hill, near to Beacon hill, was the Roman station Durolevum, mentioned in the second Iter of Antoninus, and where some ancient earth-works are still visible.

The name of Davington² is most probably derived from

¹ This lath in ancient records is called Sherwinhope; in the book of Domesday, the lath of Wiwarlet. The lath in Kent is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred. BLACKSTONE.

² Called Danitune or Danitun in a Saxon charter, dated 962.

Daefa-tun. The word *tun* in Anglo-Saxon was often used as nearly synonymous with *ham*; *ham* describing the place as the chief's home or residence, and *tun* describing it as surrounded by a defensive enclosure, such as a mound, wall, or hedge. Hence *tun* in process of time acquired a much larger application, and was commonly applied to the enclosed part of the agricultural estate, within which the farmer dwelt, which we call the farm-stead.

With reference to the first part of the name we may observe that Kemble, in his list of families identified with the names of places, mentions the Daefingas; and it does not appear an over-strained conjecture to suppose that this family may have had for its head or founder an individual named Daef or Daefa, or by some similar appellation. The Anglo-Saxon Daefinga-tun would then denote the residence or farm-stead of the Daefingas.

Davington hill, on which the church stands, is especially calculated for a military position, being on a small table of land, of considerable elevation, with a sharp descent from it on all sides. When the low lands near Graveney, alias Cliff-marsh, and about Sea-salter were covered by the sea, this elevated point, and the abrupt height at Tankerton,³ east of Whitstaple, must have been very important defences to the bay.

³ In the time of Edward III. called Tangreton, alias Beacons-field. The Britons, it is well known, generally raised their works and fixed their camps, as did their successors, on the brow of some eminence commanding views of large tracts of land.

Numerous cinerary urns of the Romans, and coins of the Emperors from Vespasian to Gratian, have been discovered on the eastern slope of Davington hill, showing that in their time the position was not only well known but occupied.* We know that the Danes generally used the Swale as their place of disembarkation, and that they frequently established themselves on its banks as their first point of occupation. The shelter of the Isle of Sheppey formed an advantageous cover for their slightly constructed cuilts or yawls; and the Swale was then, on that account, the general line of navigation to London.

DAVINGTON, as it exists at the present time, possesses two features; the one of a spiritual, the other of a temporal character, but each of itself proving at once that it is a place of great antiquity. It includes both a Parish and a Manor, and neither a parish nor a manor can (except by the operation of an act of Parliament) have been created for many centuries.

Much learning has been expended in attempts to discover

* An elevated spot in the adjoining parish of Oare, corruptly called Norman Point, but properly North-men Point, was especially adapted for observation on the approach of invaders. Within the parish of Faversham, towards the Davington side, on some high ground still called "The King's field," several very beautiful relics of the Anglo-Saxon period have been recently discovered. It was evidently the site of a large cemetery, and the intrinsic value of the articles found indicates its vicinity to some royal residence of importance. See *Archæolog. Cantiana*, vol. i. p. 42, II. p. 222. In a charter of King Kenulf, A.D. 812, Faversham is called "The King's Little Town."

the origin of parishes. It is a popular but very questionable conclusion to assert that the kingdom is indebted to Alfred for its present parochial distribution. It seems to be much more probable that the parochial distribution of dioceses was far from simultaneous. As Christianity spread itself among our forefathers, the Thanes, or great lords, gradually built churches upon their own demesnes, or wastes, for the accommodation of their tenants. They felt it to be both a duty and a privilege. In order to have divine service regularly performed in the churches founded by their munificence, they obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of one officiating minister, instead of leaving them, as heretofore, to contribute to whatever priest or church they pleased. Hence sprang a parish, with its secular or parish priest. In a precisely similar manner the early religious houses founded churches on their estates, reserving to themselves the great tithes, and serving the church either by a member of the monastic body, or by a *vicarius* (a substitute) endowed with the less important tithes and spiritual fees of the parish. In the former case we have the origin of the rectories, in the latter, of the vicarages and perpetual curacies of modern times.

It is believed that not more than half-a-dozen instances can be discovered in ancient records of the formation of a new church and parish: the parishes of New Sarum, founded on the removal of the old city to the new site, appear to be the only exceptions. We may reasonably infer, then, that churches in general were founded before the date of the existing public

records, which may be said to begin—with few exceptions, including the celebrated Domesday survey—with the reign of King John.

That the greater portion of our parochial churches were, in all probability, established in the Saxon times may be sufficiently inferred from parts of the Domesday survey. It is to be remembered, however, that the object of William the First, in commanding this survey to be made, was purely of a fiscal character. The several commissioners, therefore, in making it, were mainly concerned in finding out what revenues the Crown was entitled to as Lord Paramount according to the existing feudal system; and, as the Crown had no pecuniary interest in parochial property, they were very indifferent in regard to the parish churches. In some counties the churches are returned either completely or partially, but in an incidental or accidental manner; in others they are passed over in silence altogether. The non-mention, therefore, of a church in this ancient record is no evidence of its non-existence at the time, though mention of it there is of course conclusive proof that it was then in being. Davington does not appear, from the reasons assigned above, to have been noticed in Domesday Book.

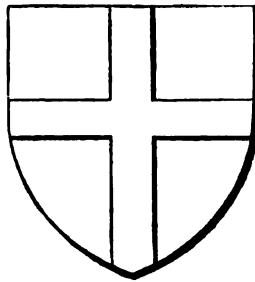
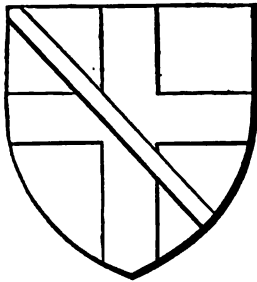
But, before speaking of Davington as a parish, it may be as well to advert again to its civil peculiarity as a manor.

The opinion that the Conqueror introduced the feudal system amongst us seems to be contradicted by his celebrated survey, which may be said almost to confine itself to the subject of pre-existing manors, and to go far to prove that no

such thing as allodial or non-feudal land existed in the time of Edward the Confessor. That the great lords of manors, after that survey, continued to grant lands by sub-infeudation to their tenants, who, as mesne lords, did the same again to others, and that many manors thus came into existence is notorious; indeed the statute "*Quia emptores terrarum*"⁵ was passed in the 18th of Edward the First, for the express purpose of preventing this in future.

Hence we know that a manor now existing cannot be of later date than that statute. We are therefore led to the conclusion that the manor of *Davington* existed before the year 1289; and that the parish was, at the very least, of equal antiquity with the manor: whether one or both of these existed in Saxon times might or might not be proved by the Domesday survey.

⁵ See Appendix, No. IV.



They are told by Tanner,¹ in common with all the county and local historians, that *Davington Priory*, for nuns of the Benedictine order,² was founded by Fulco de Newenham in 1153: and he refers for his authority to a collection of MSS. of Nicholas Batteley, from the charters of John Hulse of Newenham. These documents have, however, disappeared. Hasted, indeed, says that the prioress and convent were seized of the church

¹ Notitia, ed. Lond. 1744, p. 215.

² The Order of St. Benedict was first introduced into England about the year 593. The Benedictines founded not only the metropolitan see of Canterbury, but also most of the churches after the coming of St. Augustine; and by this Order were either laid or preserved the foundations of all the eminent schools of learning of modern Europe. At their dissolution they held in England one hundred and twenty-eight monasteries, all the cathedral priories, and most of the richest abbeys.

“in proprios usus,” the same being appropriated to them at the foundation of the priory, and that by this appropriation they were obliged to find three priests and two clerks to perform divine service, and pay their wages. Such particulars have all the appearance of genuineness; but, in the absence of any authority for it, we must be content with the simple conclusion that the priory is said to have been founded in 1153.³



The earliest legal proof, then, at present found of the existence of the Priory, is the grant of confirmation of the 39th of Henry the Third⁴ (1254-5) of its temporal possessions, together with an exemption of such possessions from all surrounding jurisdictions; an exemption which, before the statute of “*Quia emptores terrarum*”⁵ before alluded to, in 1289, would give

³ “Notes out of the Liger of Canterbury, collected in the tyme of Edward the first by Henry de Estrey, prior of the Cathedrall Church of Christe in Canterbury Anno Domini 1228. Thus I finde in fol. 139:—

“‘Domin’ Fulco de Newenham miles habuit exitum Iulianam quæ cœpit in virum Dominum Paganum de Campana armigerum.”

“‘Hæc acta fuerunt circa annum 22 Regis Edwardi primi, qui vero Fulco de Newenham primus fundator exstitit Abbatiae Monialium de Davington juxta Faversham, qui vero Fulco habuit hæredem masculum, nomine Edwinum, qui habuit exitum Salomonem, qui Salomon habuit exitum Johannem et cet.’” Surrenden MS. See Appendix, No. I.

⁴ Printed in the *Monasticon*, edit. 1823, vol. iv. p. 289. See Appendix, No. II.

⁵ See Appendix, No. IV.

to the lands a seigniory or lordship, (without a leet,) and would, in fact, constitute a manor.

It would seem, therefore, in all probability, that Fulco de Newenham, the owner of the manor and church of Davington, gave and appropriated the church, or a part of it, and also the manor, with other estates, as he might well do, to these Benedictine nuns.

About the year 1280, the Prioress, in common with all other landowners, was called upon by a "Quo Warranto" to show her title to the possessions and liberties of the house; a proceeding which was very generally adopted at that time throughout the kingdom by our great legal reformer Edward the First, to ascertain and correct the abuses of his lax predecessor. The charter of Henry the Third was then pleaded on behalf of the Prioress and nuns by their attorney Richard de Boylaund.⁶ The return to this inquisition throws no light on the origin of the house; it merely refers to Henry's charter before mentioned, and shows that they were in full exercise and enjoyment of



⁶ Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 288. It was there found that "the prioress and her successors, in all places whatsoever, be quit of suits of counties and hundreds, of views of frank-pledge and law-days, of the tournes and aids of sheriffs, and other bailiffs and ministers whomsoever." See Appendix, No. II^b.

all the liberties to which they were entitled under that grant, and had not encroached upon them.



In the 17th of Edward the Third (1343-4) a writ was issued to inquire into the means, &c. of the nuns of Davington. The writ and return are both set out in Dods-worth, and are printed in the Monasticon,⁷ but the return appears to be imperfect at the end.

In the 8th year of King Richard the Second (1384-5), the Convocation having granted a tenth of the goods of the clergy for the purposes of the war with France,⁸ the king directed a writ to the abbot of Canterbury for a return of all benefices in the archbishopric, whether exempt or not; on which occasion there is a return from the priory of its possessions, including the churches of Harty, Newenham,⁹ and Davington, worth £12, and the church of Burdefield worth 53s. 4d.,



⁷ Vol. iv. p. 290. See Appendix, No. II^c.

⁸ WILKINS' *Concilia*, ed. Lond. 1737, vol. III. p. 185.

⁹ About this time Margaret, wife of John de Champagne, gave to this

with the temporalities, which are valued at £14 6s. 8d.; the whole therefore amounts to £29.¹⁰ At no very distant period from this, viz. in the 16th of Richard the Second (1392-3), Thomas Chiche and others gave to the convent of Davington no less than one capital messuage and one hundred and fifty acres of pasture for three cows and eight sheep in Harty, Newenham, Luddenham and Preston near Faversham. So munificent a donation must have proved a large and valuable acquisition to the property of the house; and there are sufficient traces of

convent eight acres of land in Newenham, the isle of Harty, and Davington, together with some interest in the manor of Norton. Henry de Apuldefield, son of Henry, concedes to John Pays all his lands, tenements, &c. in Davington, Ore, Luddenham, Stone near Ospringe, Ospringe, Faversham, and Preston near Faversham, which he had on the demise of Roger Digge and others. Rotuli claus. 47 Edw. III. m. 14, quoted in NICHOLS' *Topogr. and Genealog.*, Lond. 1858, vol. III. p. 198.

The monks of Faversham were continually at variance with the nuns of Davington, as well as with the people of Faversham. The abbot of Faversham pretended that Fulke de Newenham had given that church to his abbey; but the prioress of Davington claiming it by a like grant, both the abbot and prioress resigned it into the hands of Archbishop Hubert, in order that he might determine who had the greatest right to it. He accordingly awarded Newenham church to the prioress and nuns of Davington, they paying yearly therefore to the "Firmary," i. e. for the food and sustenance of the monks of the abbey of Faversham, two marks and a half.

¹⁰ Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 288. In a petition to the king urging the poverty of the House, the yearly rental of the best land is estimated at one shilling per acre, and the worst at threepence.

it in the accounts, &c. as part of the possessions of the priory which came to the Crown.¹¹

Our brief historical sketch is now drawing to a close : Davington priory ceased to be a monastic establishment after a continuance of nearly four hundred years. A general act was passed in the year 1536 for the suppression of the smaller monasteries. It did not, however, affect Davington : that house had become self-dissolved a year earlier.



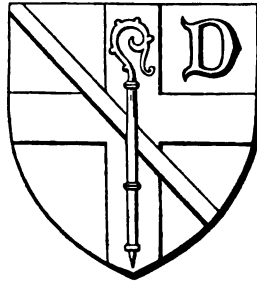
In 1535-6 (27 Hen. VIII.), a commission was issued to the escheator of the county, from whose return we gather the following particulars. In the 18th of the king's reign there were only a prioress, one professed nun, and a lay-sister existing in the house. The nun died in that same year, the prioress had died in the year preceding, and the lay-sister

had gone away, leaving the place totally deserted. Moreover, we learn from the same document that the prioress at the time of her death was seized of the rectories of Davington, Stanger, and Newenham, with the advowson of the vicarages, together with the priory, the manor of Fishbourne, two parts of the manor of Monketon, more than five hundred acres of land and much other property of different kinds. Such an

¹¹ Ibid. vol. iv. p. 290.

estate at the present time would be of considerable value. The return of the escheator sums up by stating that, as neither prioress nor nuns were left in the nunnery, the establishment had lapsed to the Crown, "*tanquam locum profanum et dissolutum*;" that is, from circumstances it had become derelict as a religious house, and came to the Crown, not by Act of Parliament, but simply by an escheat for want of successors in a corporation aggregate. Davington having thus escheated to the Crown is not mentioned in the ecclesiastical survey taken in the following year.

In some of the local histories the poverty of the nuns of Davington is strongly alleged as the reason of the priory being deserted. The inquisition last referred to sufficiently proves the fallacy of this presumption. It is much more than probable that, from the then disturbed state of the Church, King Henry having assumed the title and functions of Supreme Head, no one would be desirous of succeeding to the last prioress;¹² or, that women could not be found willing, under existing circumstances, to take the veil. The king, seconded by the venality of his cour-



¹² A list of the prioresses, as far as they have been ascertained, will be found in the Appendix, No. VI.

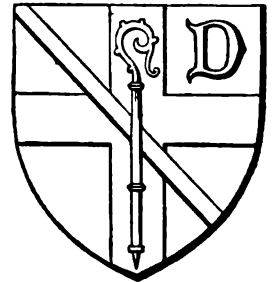
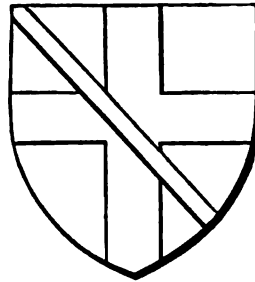
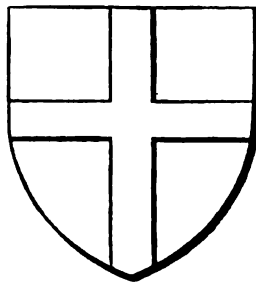
tiers,¹³ was but too ready to avail himself of any opportunity of diverting the domains of the Church to secular purposes.

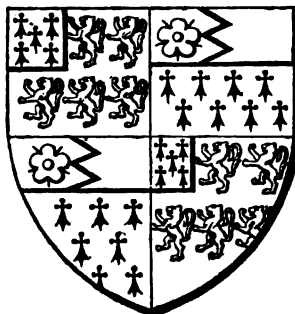
At the foundation of the priory the number of nuns was twenty-six; but in the reign of Edward the Third had become reduced to fourteen. About the year 1320 new rules and ordinances were adopted for the better regulation of the priory. These were in accordance with the more rigid discipline of the Benedictines of Cluny in Burgundy.¹⁴

¹³ See "Earnest Address" by A. Welby Pugin, published by Dolman, Lond. 8vo. 1851.

¹⁴ The arms of the Benedictine Order were *sable*, a cross *argent*.

The arms of Fulke de Newenham were *argent*, a cross *gules*, surmounted by a bendlet, *azure*. No seal has yet been discovered of Davington Priory. The arms now *composed* for those of that community are the arms of the Founder, with a crozier, in pale *argent*, garnished *or*, and the initial letter D in the sinister chief, *sable*.





ENRY the Eighth, in the year after he had obtained possession of the priory and its lands, granted a lease¹ of them to Sir Thomas Cheney, Knt.—a reward at that time given to such as were instrumental in forwarding the king's views in the seizure of ecclesiastical property. It is most likely that the worthy knight was an active agent in this religious work, for which he appears to have been substantially rewarded. Pending this lease, a particular account was taken of all the possessions, both spiritual and temporal, which had belonged to the priory. In the last year of King Henry (1546), Sir Thomas obtained

¹ Mem. Roll of the Exchequer (Hill, 28. H. VIII.), a lease for ninety-nine years.

a grant in fee of this priory,² of Faversham abbey, and other great estates in the same county. The grant of Davington priory to Cheney included the manor, the parish, and the rectory or tithes as appendant, which last continued, by unity of possession, in those claiming under the grant made to him. This schedule, which is now in the possession of the present proprietor, includes the rents and assize for lands belonging to the house, some of which have been since severed, and sold separately, by Henry Lord Cheyney, or by his successors. It contains also the value of tithes, wood, and quit-rents.

² For an extract from this grant, see Appendix, No. III^b. The grant reserves a fee farm-rent of £20 to the Crown. As these rents were generally set at a tenth of the net proceeds of the property, we may conclude that the Priory and its estates were valued at £200 per annum; but it must be remembered that £200 of the time of Henry the Eighth was very much higher than the like nominal amount of the present day, and lower, doubtless, than that of the times of the Edwards and of Richard the Second, before alluded to.

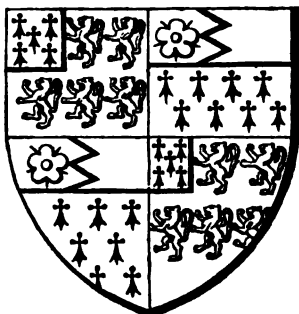
In this accompt hens are valued at "fourpence the pare," eggs "ten at one penny," "ewe-lambes at sixteen pence the pece," "cade* lambes at twelve-pence the pece."

In the year 1509, at Faversham, the price of a fat ewe was not above one shilling and fourpence, and a fat wether not more than half-a-crown.

In 1543, a milch cow was bought for ten shillings, and hired at one shilling a year.

In 1573, in a survey of the manor of Wicheling, near Faversham, timber was valued at five shillings a ton; firewood at one shilling per load; soil of the wood after felling, one shilling per acre; wood of twenty years' growth, twenty-six shillings and eight pence per acre; arable and pasture, at two shillings per acre. DENNE, *MS. Bibl. Egerton*, No. 926, fol. 14. in the British Museum.

* *Cade* lamb, "a lamb bred at home."—TODD's *Johnson's Dictionary*.



THE family of Cheney were connected collaterally with the Tudors.¹ Edmond Tudor, Earl of Richmond, father of King Henry the Seventh, having descended from Edith Stourton, by her first husband, Sir John Beauchamp ; and Sir John Cheney, Knt.

from the same lady, by her second husband, Sir John Shottesbrooke, Knt.

Sir John Cheney, Knt. distinguished himself greatly on the side of the Earl of Richmond in Bosworth field ; and, on Henry's accession to the crown of England, was summoned to parliament as Baron Cheney. In 1485 he was created a

¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 290.

Knight of the Garter.² He died without issue in 1496, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral.

He was succeeded by his nephew, Sir Thomas Cheney, Knt., son of Henry Cheney. This Sir Thomas took a conspicuous position in the retinue of his sovereign, at "the field of cloth of gold." In 1539 he was created a Knight of the Garter.³

² "Sir John Cheney, first Lord Cheney, El: ante 22 April, 1486, in the room of Walter Devereux, Earl Ferrers, slain 22 August, 1485."—BELTZ' *Memorials of the Order of the Garter*, Lond. 1841, p. cxlvii.

His stall-plate yet remains in St. George's chapel, Windsor. The arms there emblazoned are, Quarterly, 1 and 4, *azure*, six lions rampant, *argent*, three and three, surmounted by a canton, *ermine*, SHURLAND; 2 and 3, *ermine*, a chief, per pale indented, *or* and *gules*, charged on the dexter with a rose of the last, SHOTTESBROKE. In the nombril point a crescent for difference. The proper arms of Cheney, *Ermine* on a bend *sable*, three martlets, *or*, being omitted; for crest, the scalp of a bull's head, *or*, therefrom two horns erect, *argent*. The mantling *ermine* and *blue*. The plate is inscribed, "S^r John Cheyney . Chr."

³ "Sir Thomas Cheney, El: 24 April, inst: 18 May 1539, in the room of Henry Courtenay Marquis of Exeter, beheaded Jan. 3, 1538-9."—BELTZ' *Memorials*, p. clxxiv.

His stall-plate is still in St. George's chapel. The arms and crest are as those on the plate of his uncle above, but the crescent is omitted. The shield is surrounded by the garter, and supported by two lynxes? *vert*, (Hasted, II. 662, says, *two thoyes? vert*), collared and lined, *or*. His motto, "LE MEVS QVE IE PVES." Below the armorial bearings stands this inscription, "ANNO DNI 1539. AND OF KYNG HENRY THE viij. 31. THE 18 DAY OF MAY . WAS INSTALID SYR THOMAS CHEYNYE . TRESAR^o. OF THE "KYNG" HOWSHOLD . B^oOTH' (brother) OF THE NOBLE ORDRE OF THE GARTER." (See plate I.)

Sir John Wallop, K.G., by his will dated 22 May, 1551, bequeathed "to



STALL PLATE OF S^R THO^S CHENEY, K.G.

He held, by various appointments, the important offices of Constable of the Castles of Queenborough, Rochester, and Dover, and also the high dignity of Warden of the Cinque Ports.

His office as Treasurer of the Royal Household necessarily placed him in continuous personal communication with his relative, the king; and it does not appear, when the churchlands were being distributed, that he failed to avail himself of his position.⁴ By his first wife, Fridwith, daughter of Sir Thomas Frowyke, Knt. he had four daughters:—Katharine, married to Sir Thomas Kempe, Knt.; Margaret, to George Nevil, Lord Bergavenny; Frances, to Nicholas Crispe; and Anne, to Sir John Perrot, Knt. By Anne, his second wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Broughton of Tuddington, in the county of Bedford, he left a son, Henry, his successor.

Sir Thomas died in 1558,⁵ and was buried at Minster, in

my loving brother" (*of the Garter*) "Sir Thomas Chayne, Lord Gwarden of the five Ports, my great gilt cupp that the Kinge of Pole dyde give me; and my mules."—SIR HARRIS NICOLAS' *Testam. Vetust.*, Lond. 1826, vol. II. p. 733.

The badge of Cheney was the upper half of a rose, *argent*; therefrom descending rays of the sun, *or*. A somewhat strange distinction for the retainers of a Lancastrian! This badge is represented on the point of his sword-sheath on the monumental effigy of John, Lord Cheney, in Salisbury cathedral. GOUGH's *Sepulchral Monuments*, Part II. p. 374.

⁴ See Lewis' "History of Faversham," and Hasted's "Kent," *passim*. The grant of Davington from the king to Sir Thomas Cheney is dated 8th Sept. A. R. 28. See Appendix, No. III. Sir Thomas, before his death, had disgravelled his lands, 31 Hen. VIII. and 2 and 3 Edward VI.

⁵ "On Thursdaie, between two and three in the morning, the eighth of

the Isle of Sheppey.⁶ He had inherited considerable lands in Sheppey through the families of Shurland and Shottesbroke.

In the third year of Queen Elizabeth livery was granted to Henry, son and heir of Sir Thomas Cheney, K. G. of the capital messuage of Davington, and various other estates, which had been held by his father.



In 1572 he was summoned to parliament as Henry, Lord Cheney of Tuddington.⁷ He married Jane, the eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Wentworth of Nettlestead, and died without issue in 1587.⁸

December, 1558, died in the tower of London, that honorable man Sir Thomas Cheineie, Knight of the Order, Treasurer of hir Majesties most honourable Houshold, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and of hir Highnesse Privie Councill." *NICHOLS' Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, Lond. 1823, vol. i. p. 33.

⁶ Archbishop Grindal granted licence to Henry, Lord Cheney, to remove his father's and ancestors' coffins and bodies from a little chapel near unto the parish church of Minster, and to place them in Minster church; the chapel and lands thereabout having been sold by him to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Knt. The licence is dated 22 October, 1581.

⁷ He inherited the property of Tuddington by his mother, the second wife of Sir Thomas Cheney, the daughter and heir of Sir John Broughton, Knt.

⁸ The monuments of his wife, Jane Wentworth, and of his mother, Anne Broughton, with those of some of her ancestors, still remain in Tuddington church, in the county of Bedford.—*Topogr. and Genealog.* vol. i. p. 156.

The arms borne by Henry, Lord Cheney, were, 1st, *ermine*, on a bend, *sable*, three martlets, *or*, the original arms of CHENEY, 2nd, SHURLAND, 3rd, SHOTTESBROKE, 4th, *argent*, a chevron between three mullets, *gules*, BROUGHTON.

By his great profusion he had acquired the title of "the extravagant Lord Cheney," and soon dissipated his extensive property.⁹

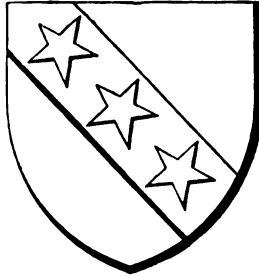
He, 1 June 13th Elizabeth, alienated the manor of Davington and the site of the priory, with all buildings, lands, &c. belonging to it, with one messuage and one hundred and forty acres of land in Davington, and sundry other premises, and all liberties, privileges, and immunities belonging to them, to John Bradborne, Gent.

⁹ According to Nichols, (*Progresses of Elizabeth*, vol. III. p. 660) he was knighted by the Queen when in her Progress of 1563 she visited the noble mansion which he had built at Toddington or Tuddington in Bedfordshire; and, should this date be correct, the Queen must have paid Tuddington a second visit seven years later. Among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian, (noted A. CXCV^c.) is an interesting volume, containing the household expenses of Queen Elizabeth, especially those incurred during some of her royal progresses. At fol. 817 is "A daye booke made for the space of xi weekes, viz. lxxvij dayes endinge the xxvij day of September, Anno R^{ae} Elizabethæ duodecimo. 1576:" and at fol. 322 is an account of "Chardges done at Teddington, Sir Henrye Cheynes Howse." This volume was unknown to Nichols.

Among the manuscripts of the Lansdowne Library, now in the British Museum, are various documents connected with the estates of this Lord Cheney, viz. No. XVIII.—"A rent-roll of the lands and possessions of Henry, Lord Cheney of Tuddington, May 25, 1574." No. XXII.—"A note of exchange betwixt the Queen and Lord Cheney." No. XXVI.—"An account of lands to be conveyed to the Queen from the Lord Cheney, 1578," and "a further account." No. LVII.—"Petition of Lord Cheney to the Queen concerning the exchange of his lands, 1588."

A manuscript note, in a copy of Lewis' "*Faversham*," now in the Bodleian Library, (GOUGH, *Kent*, xxxi. p. 80) inquires "whether it be not the last of this family of the Cheyneys who now goes about beggin relief."

John Bradborne was descended from an old family of the county of Derby.¹⁰ 3 Nov. 21st Elizabeth, he resold the entire estate to Avery Gilles, Gent.



Avery Gilles,¹¹ who died in Jan. 1573-4, was succeeded by his son Francis, who, in 1583, 1 April, 25 Elizabeth, sold the whole property to John Edwards, Esq.



John Edwards resided at the priory, and considerable alterations were made by him in the domestic buildings during his occupancy. He died, June 9, 1631, aged 87, and was buried in Davington church, on the 11th of the same month.¹² By his wife Anne, whose family name does not appear, and who died during his

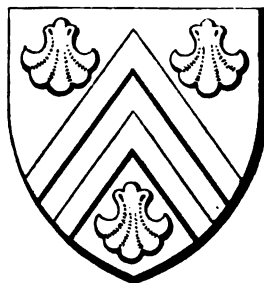
¹⁰ The arms of Bradborne were, *argent*, on a bend *gules*, three mullets, *or*.

¹¹ The following entries, relating to the family of Gilles, occur in the Davington registers :—

“Avery Gilles, buried 23 Jan. 1573-4.” “Joane, wife of Avery Gilles, buried 13 Jan. 1573-4.” “Anne, daughter of Avery and Joane Gilles, baptized 2 Dec. 1567.” “Robert, son of Avery and Joan Gilles, baptized 30 July, 1570. Buried 23 April, 1572.”

There is also an entry of the burial, 1 April, 1573, of “Dorothy Puller, servant to Avery Gilles,” which seems to indicate that the Gilles’ family had resided in the parish, if not in the priory itself, during the ownership of Bradborne.

life-time, he left an only surviving child, Anne Edwards,¹³ baptized 15 April, 1588. She became the first wife of John Bode of Rochford, in the county of Essex, Esq., by whom she had an only child, Thomas Bode, who died without issue. John Bode died about 1663, having married as his second wife, Joan, daughter and coheir of Edward Strangman of Hadley. He was succeeded by his son, from his second wife, William Bode of Rochford, who married Grace, daughter of George Crimble, of Hakewell, in the county of Essex, Esq., and died in 1691.



His son and heir, John Bode of Davington priory, married, firstly, Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Boys, of Fredville, Knt., by whom he had a daughter, Mary, his successor; and a second daughter, Elizabeth, who died, unmarried, in 1638.

He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Henry Heyman, of Sellinge, Esq., grandchild by her mother to Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester.¹⁴ His third wife, Margaret,

¹² See Monumental Inscriptions, Appendix, No. VII. The arms of Edwards were:—Quarterly, 1st, *ermine*, a lion rampant gardant, *gules*, on a canton *or*, a spread eagle *sable*; 2nd, *azure*, two lions passant, in pale, *or*; 3rd, *sable*, a griffon segreant, *ermine*; 4th, *sable*, three bulls' heads, coupéd, *argent*.

¹³ Anne Edwards, wife of John Bode, was buried in Davington church, 7 Sept. 1638. (See Registers.)

¹⁴ She died 6 July, 1620, and was buried in Faversham church.

survived him ;¹⁵ on whom he settled the Davington estates for her life, remainder to Mary, his daughter by his first wife, Mary Boys.

Mary Bode, daughter of John Bode, by Mary Boys, his first wife, succeeded to the property on the death of her mother-in-law, and died unmarried in 1699.¹⁶ Several of the Bodes appear to have lived in the priory, and many of them were buried there,¹⁷ as proved by the registers.

The next owner of Davington priory was the Rev. John Sherwin, M.A., Rector of Luddenham.¹⁸ He died 17 Jan. 1713-14, and was buried in Davington churchyard on the 24th of the same month.¹⁹



To the Rev. John Sherwin succeeded his nephew, William Sherwin of Deptford, who died in 1725.

He was followed by his son John, and to him succeeded his son William.

¹⁵ This Margaret was married to her second husband, Henry Parker, of Shorne, Esq. in Davington church, 22 Sept. 1681, and was buried there, 21 Nov. 1693.

¹⁶ Buried in Davington church, 22 Dec.

¹⁷ The arms of Bode were, *Sable*, two chevronells between three escallops, *argent*. The Visitation of Kent, 1619, deduces the family of Bode from "William Bode of Rayley, in the county of Essex, who held diverse lands there. He was born at Crake, in the county of York. His wife was Anne, sister of Baron Williams, of Thame." The armorial bearings there assigned to John Bode of Faversham are, Quarterly of ten: 1. Bode, *Sable*,

During the time of the later Sherwins the priory appears to have been occupied by their bailiff.

On the death of the last William Sherwin the Davington estates became the property of his aunt, Margaret, then the widow of Samuel Wood, of Goodman Fields, merchant.

She by her will, dated 6 February, 1789, bequeathed the whole estate to Henry Jenkinson Sayer, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.

From Sayer it passed by sale to Thomas Bennett¹⁹ of Faversham.

This Thomas Bennett, by his will in 1813, bequeathed the

two chevrons between three crescents, *argent*; 2. Strangman, per bend, *sable* and *argent*, a bend ragulée counterchanged; 3. At Hoe, quarterly, *argent* and *sable*, a label of three points, *gules*; 4. Baron, *gules*, a chevron, *ermine*, between three garbs, *or*; 5. Battle, *ermine*, three pickaxes, *gules*; 6. Mantle, *ermine*, two chevrons, *gules*; 7. Faunty, *argent*, crusilly of cross crosslets, *azure*, three crescents, *gules*; 8. Delamere, *gules*, a manche, *ermine*; 9. Sandford, per chevron, *sable* and *ermine*, in chief, two boars' heads, couped, *argent*; 10. Sherington, *argent*, a chevron between three rams' heads, couped, *sable*. For crest, a greyhound's head, couped, *argent*, collared, *sable*, charged with three escalops of the first. Motto—"Spes solida non pudefacit."

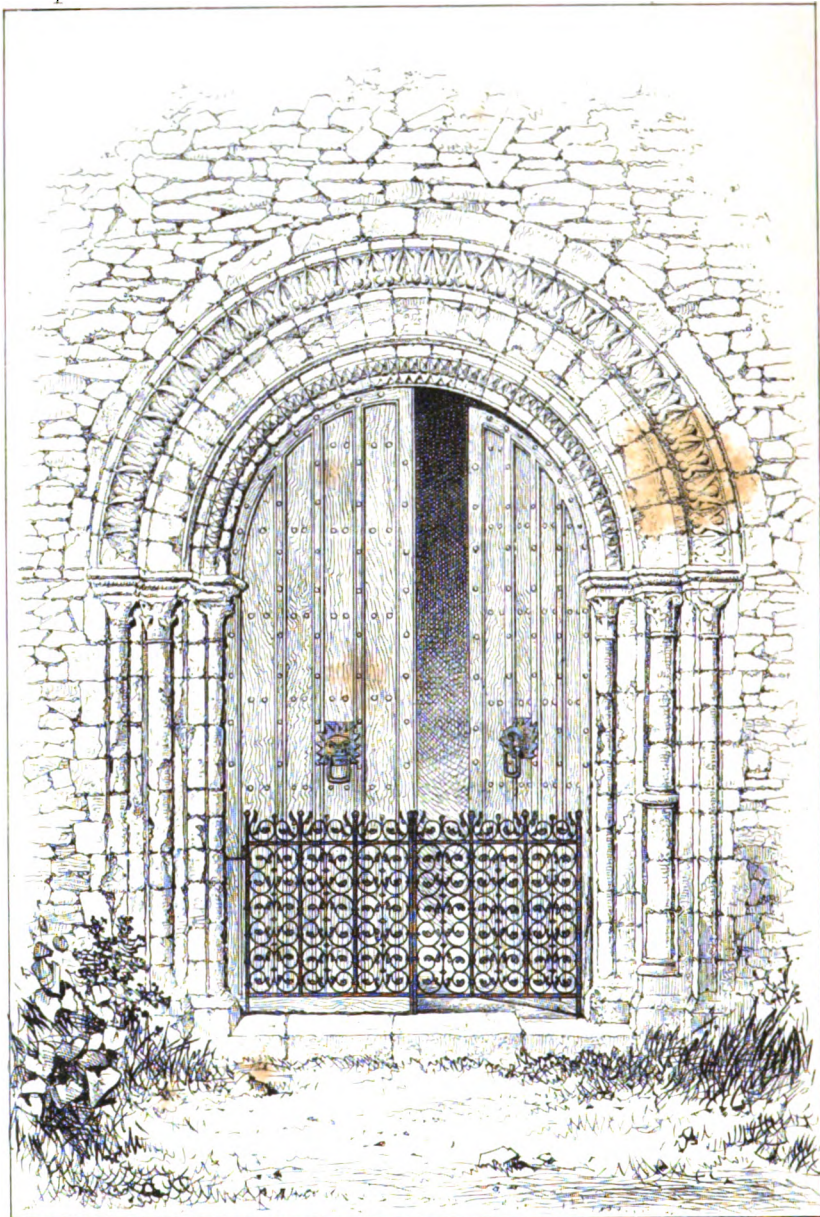
¹⁸ See Monumental Inscriptions, Appendix, No. VII ^b.

¹⁹ He had previously held the mastership of the grammar-school at Faversham. The arms of Sherwin were, *Sable*, a griffon segreant per fess *or* and *argent*, between three crosses patée of the first, fitchée at the foot.

²⁰ In 1798 Bennett contracted for the redemption of £9 12s. 0d. land-tax, charged on the manor of Davington, on tithes there and on other lands in the parish, in consideration of £352 capital three per cent. consols. (Certificate of registry, 24 April, 1799.)

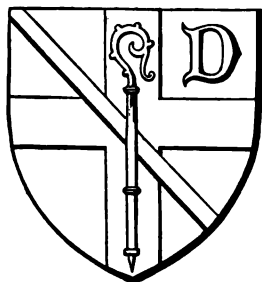
entire estate, with the great tithes, the church, donative, &c. to his daughter Mary, the wife of Robert Turner, for her life ; remainder, to her five children, equally. Subsequent to her death, in 1817, her husband and children surviving, two of the fifths were purchased by William Jefferys of Faversham : he resold them to Julius G. Shepherd, who had previously obtained the other three portions.

From Julius G. Shepherd the whole estate, containing the freehold land, church, and donative, was purchased by Thomas Willement, F.S.A. in 1845, who is now the possessor.



JR Johnson.

WEST DOOR OF THE CHURCH, DAVINGTON PRIORY.



HAT length of time elapsed between the erection of the Norman church of Davington and the institution of the Priory in the year 1153 has not been ascertained.

Two windows on the south side of the existing tower, and one on its east side, have been covered up by the subsequent addition of the monastic buildings.

The architecture of the church is Norman, of the most simple kind. What, at present, remains of it is a nave, having a tower at the west end of the south side. Four Norman arches on the north side connect the nave with an aisle which had been subsequently rebuilt in early English architecture; there are also evident indications that a similar arcade formerly opened into another aisle on the

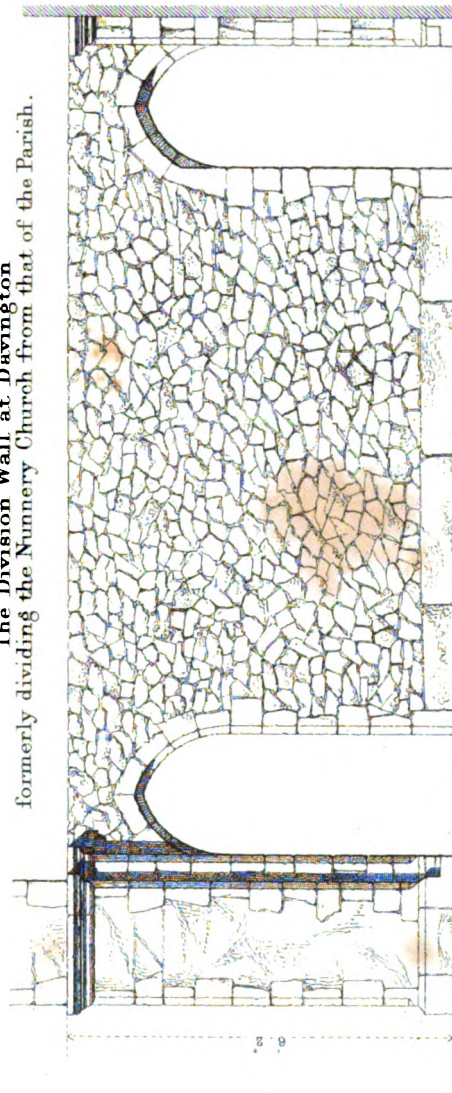
south side ; two of these openings yet remain at the west end, one under the tower, and one adjoining, within which the organ is now placed. Towards the east there are traces on the wall that such arches were continued in that direction.¹ In the wall above the arcade, on the north side, are four round-headed windows as a clerestory, and the same number are shown, by low recesses, to have stood in the opposite wall. The semicircular arches, which are perfectly plain, are supported by massive square piers, capped by small mouldings, and having plain square bases. The west end of the nave within has a large semicircular-headed doorway, above which are three Norman windows on the first range, and above them two of smaller dimensions.

At the west end of the north side, which is open both to the nave and to the aisle, being under the former north-western tower, is the baptistery ; the remainder of this aisle had been rebuilt in the Early English style, having a pointed doorway, opening into the Churchyard,² and four pointed windows ;

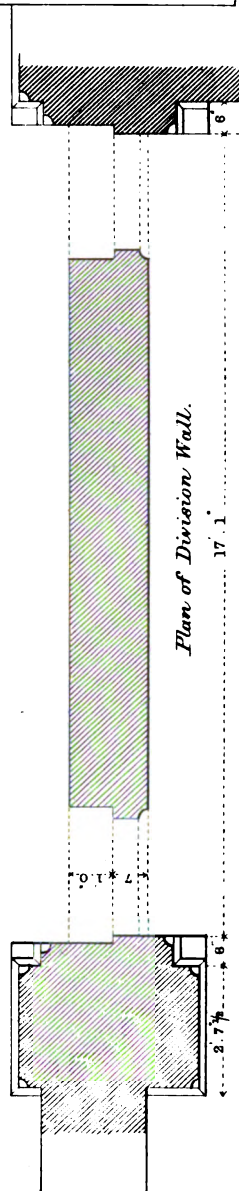
¹ “ At the further end of the south wall, near the altar, was an ancient tomb in the wall, which was opened, and among the bones enclosed in it was a manuscript book, which, being exposed to the air, immediately crumbled into dust.”—HASTED, vol. II. page 729, note*. Hasted, however, gives no authority for this ; a tomb, however, might have stood under one of the arches alluded to above, and now no longer existing.

² Between this door and the first window is, on the ground, a recessed tomb, having a hood moulding over it, evidently constructed with the wall : from this was formerly removed a solid stone coffin, shown in the vignette of the monuments in the Appendix, No. VII , which is said to have

The Division Wall at Davington
formerly dividing the Nunnery Church from that of the Parish.



Elevation of Western side.



Plan of Division Wall.

J.R. Robbins.

and, further east than these, is a much smaller one, placed lower down and nearer to the pavement. The east end of this aisle has, toward the upper part, a small arched recess carried by small columns, below it a *piscina*,³ and, on the right, a doorway, now opening into the sacristy.

The present east end of the nave is closed at the lower part, by an ancient wall of nine feet high, through which, on each side, is a pointed doorway, now closed up, but formerly leading into another part of the Norman structure, now destroyed. The exterior of these doorways, as they remained in the year 1845, is shown by the frontispiece of this book.

On the south side of the nave is a Norman door, communicating with the cloister.

The height of the nave walls, from the pavement to the under part of the wall-plate, is twenty-four feet; from the pavement to the centre of the ceiling, twenty-nine feet. The construction of the roof itself is so roughly formed, that the architect evidently intended that it should be hidden. The plaster ceiling is of the waggon form of six sides; the eastern end is divided into nine square panels laterally, and four the other way, the centre squares being horizontal, and the outer ones perpendicular above the wall-plates. Two

contained a perfect skeleton of a woman, apparently young, probably the reconstructor of the aisle.

³ The portion of the aisle in which the *piscina* stands was probably the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, to whom the church is dedicated.

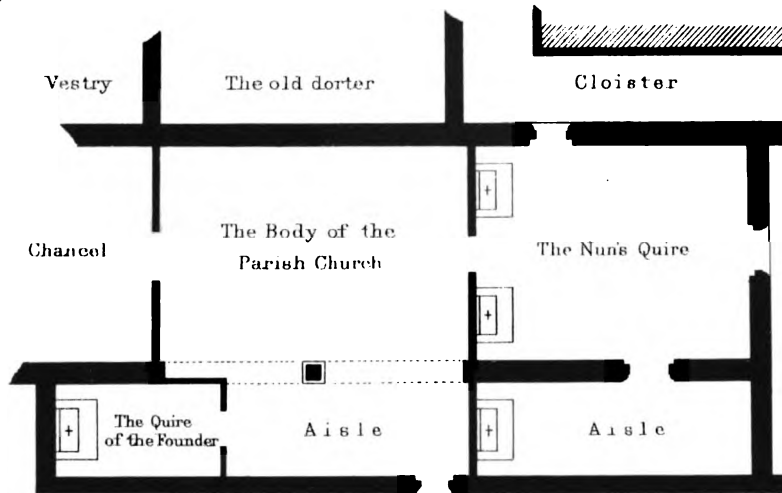
tie-beams are shown within the church, and a third is shown above the modern brickwork of the east wall.

To return to the east end of the church as it is at present.

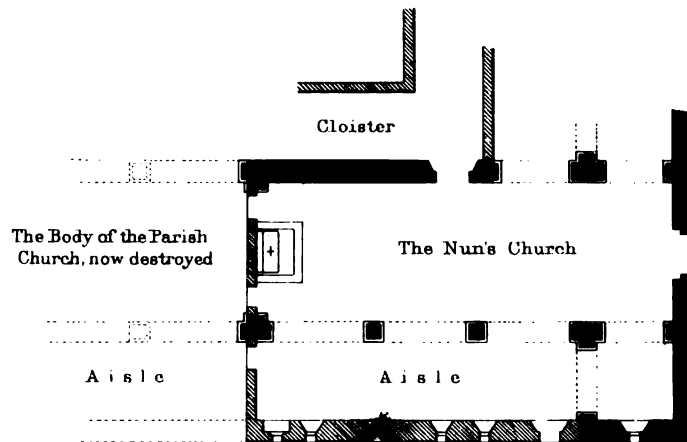
It has been mentioned that, at the east end of the nave, the ancient wall is perforated by two pointed doorways. This wall does not appear to have been continued upwards. Its purpose seems to have been to divide the lower part of the original church into two separate portions. A plan is given (Plate II.) of this end of Davington church, and of the same part of the church which formerly existed at Marrick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.⁴ Very similar arrangements were generally made in those churches where the same roof covered a church devoted alike to conventual and to parochial uses.⁵ The example of Marrick is selected for two reasons; like Davington, it belonged to the Benedictine nuns; and both were founded at the same period—within twelve years of each other, viz. Davington in 1153, and Marrick in 1165.⁵ In each case the eastern part was devoted to parochial uses, and the westernmost to the religious community. The partition wall was sufficiently high to screen the monastic from the general congregation, and the vaulting would bear a continuous appearance, viewed from either divi-

⁴ For a copy of the original plan, see *Collectanea Topog. et Genealogica*, 8vo. Lond. 1838, p. 100.

⁵ Among other instances of similar arrangement formerly in *England* may be named—the Abbey of St. Albans, the Black Friars at Norwich, Wymondham Abbey and Lynn Regis, Norfolk, and the Grey Friars,



PLAN OF THE PRIORY CHURCH OF MARRICK, YORKSHIRE.
A. D. 1165.



PLAN OF THE PRIORY CHURCH OF DAVINGTON, KENT.
A. D. 1153.

J.R. Jobbins

THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE NUN'S CHURCH AND THE
PARISH CHURCH AT DAVINGTON AND AT MARRICK.

sion of the church. Such certainly must have been the effect at Davington church.

The *frontispiece* shows clearly the state of the exterior at the east end in 1845; the stone wall with the two pointed doorways remained, and sufficient portions of the piers with the commencement of arches on both sides, to evidence that they had been continued in the same way as within the nuns' church. The third tie-beam of the roof was exposed, and all the space from the top of the old partition wall was filled, round a wooden window-frame, with modern brickwork; the two side walls had been cut through in an irregular manner. The outer part of a doorway to the north aisle remained, and no doubt opened into the other portion of the aisle on the eastern part.

The edifice, standing, as it does, on a firm gravel soil, required but little artificial foundation, which will account for the fact that no remnant of the foundation remains at this part to prove the length of the original church.

Other defacements had taken place on the exterior of the church. The roof of the north aisle which originally reached only to the under-part of the clerestory windows, had been superseded by one of slate, which covered those windows nearly

Reading; and in early times this was most probably the arrangement at the Benedictine churches of Canterbury and Norwich: on the *Continent*, S. Scholastica at Subiaco, the church at Perugia, the Monasterio Maggiore at Milan, S. Chiara at Naples, and originally the Basilica of S. Lorenzo at Rome, were so arranged.

to the top, and the upper parts were solidly filled in with brick. At the west front the two outer windows of the lower range were stopped up, as also the windows of the north aisle to about a third of their height. The top of the tower⁶ and its pointed roof were gone, and the remainder capped by a parapet of red brick. About three feet of earth had been suffered to accumulate round the outer base of all the walls.

Within, the pavement was in the most dilapidated state; and neither font nor communion-table remained.⁷

The spiritual state of the poor church appears to have got into as sad a state as its corporal. The services had become rare, and extremely irregular; and the Holy Communion was administered only on Christmas-day in each year. The body

⁶ As the church stood originally, there were two towers at the west end; that at the north-west angle being over the baptistery; its point of junction with the west gable is discernible. This front, when complete, must have borne a miniature resemblance to the "Abbaye aux Dames," founded for Benedictine nuns, in 1066, by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror. See COTMAN'S *Normandy*, vol. i. plate 24.

In Murray's excellent "Handbook for Kent," p. 191, the author mentions a tradition, but unsupported, as he says, by any authority, that the two towers of the church of Reculver "were built by an abbess of the poor nuns of Davington, who, as with her sister she was proceeding in fulfilment of a vow from Faversham to the chapel of the Virgin at Broadstairs, was wrecked at Reculver, where her sister died. The abbess is said to have built the church towers in memory of the event, and as a warning guide to future sailors along the coast."

⁷ These were afterwards supplied. See Appendix, No. X.

of the church was used for all kinds of secular work. It was usual, at one time, for those farming the land to shelter their teeming ewes within its walls at the lambing season: and, during the long flourishing days of illicit traffic, in which the greater part of the neighbourhood, even persons of seeming respectability, then participated, this church was a constant repository of contraband goods.

But both the conventual buildings and the church had to contend with enemies more dangerous and destructive than either farmers or smugglers. On the rivulet which runs close to the Priory towards the east stood some gunpowder-mills,⁸ at which various explosions from time to time occurred. One is recorded to have taken place in 1767, which did much injury to the buildings; and again, another of a more serious kind, and attended with more disastrous consequences, occurred on the 17th of April, 1781.⁹ The sad effects were

⁸ The mills at Faversham were certainly in operation as far back as the time of Elizabeth, most probably much earlier. The patentees for the making of gunpowder had then the right of calling upon persons to provide carriage for conveying the saltpetre at certain rates. A bill of indictment appears to have been found in the Exchequer, 41 Elizab. against Edmund Fagg, gentleman, living near Faversham, for refusing to supply a waggon to convey a copper and other vessels for making saltpetre to Canterbury. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 12mo. London, May 17, 1860, p. 172.

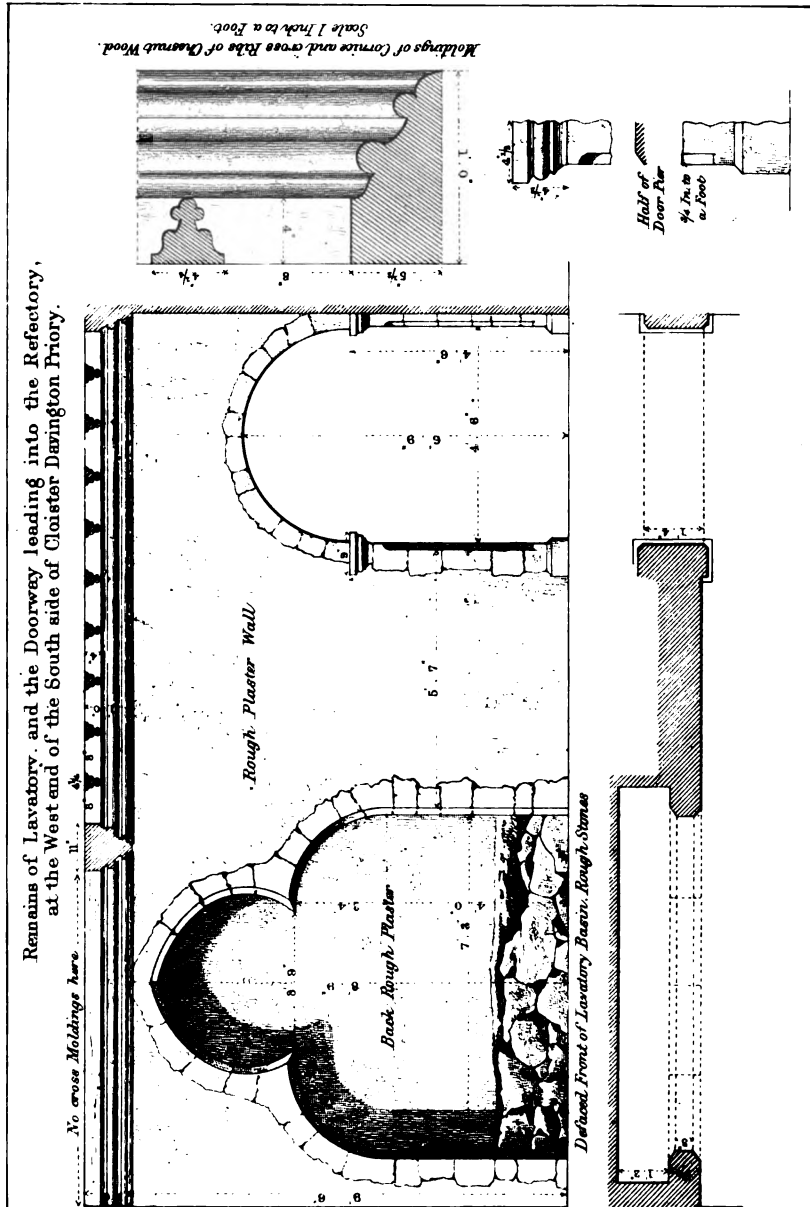
⁹ On a survey and estimate of the damages by the government officer, Lieutenant Page, dated July 9 and 10, 1781, the sum awarded to the Sherwins, then the owners of Davington, was £344 17s. 6d. The total amount awarded to the sufferers generally was £1423 1s.

not confined to the Priory, but extended to the whole of Faversham and its vicinity. At the latter explosion the spire and upper part of the church tower were thrown down; two of the gables of the west front, (there had originally been six,) and the rooms below them, were entirely destroyed.¹⁰

The refectory, which until that time had remained perfect, had its thick stone walls and heavy-timbered roof of oak all levelled with the ground. This refectory stood against the south side of the cloister, and communicated with the cloister by the Norman door shown near the lavatory, (see Plate III.) a gallery mentioned by Grose being at the west end of it.

¹⁰ In "The History and Antiquities of Reculver and Herne," by John Duncombe, vicar of Herne, 4to. London, 1784, p. 163, in note, will be found a letter from the Rev. J. Pridden to Mr. John Nichols, in which he says: "While I was taking this view (Reculver, of which an engraving is given), about ten in the forenoon of April 17, 1781, a shock, occasioned by the explosion of a powder-mill at Faversham, was so sensibly felt here, as to alarm the whole village. The day was perfectly serene; not a single cloud interrupted the azure beauty of the horizon. The vast body of smoke kept a stationary appearance from eleven to three, in the shape given in the view; it then assumed the shape of two eggs placed horizontally on each other, and towards five it formed a long stream, which seemed to reach several miles; the appearance of this immense mass of smoke was visible the next morning."

Under the provisions of an act passed for the greater safety of the powder works (the safety of the *people* is not thought worthy of mention), the stoves were removed into the marshes at a considerable distance from Davington and Faversham.





Of the Priory Buildings.



T is most probable that during the interval between the dissolution of the Priory and the period when the lease of it, for ninety-nine years, was granted by the King to Sir Thomas Cheney, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, but little or no alteration was made in the conventual buildings ; but that, on the grant of the property *in perpetuum* to Sir Thomas, ten years later, many changes were made to render it fit for private occupation. About that period considerable destruction of the outer buildings and offices, then becoming useless, evidently took place, and the body of the Priory itself was extensively altered

and curtailed. During the occupancy of the monastic community the dormitory of the nuns was probably placed in connection with the east or south side of the original cloisters, while on the west front there were only the great hall and the private apartments of the prioress.¹

To render this part, which was all that was suffered to remain, sufficiently commodious for a family, a considerable addition to the bedchambers was the most material requisite.²

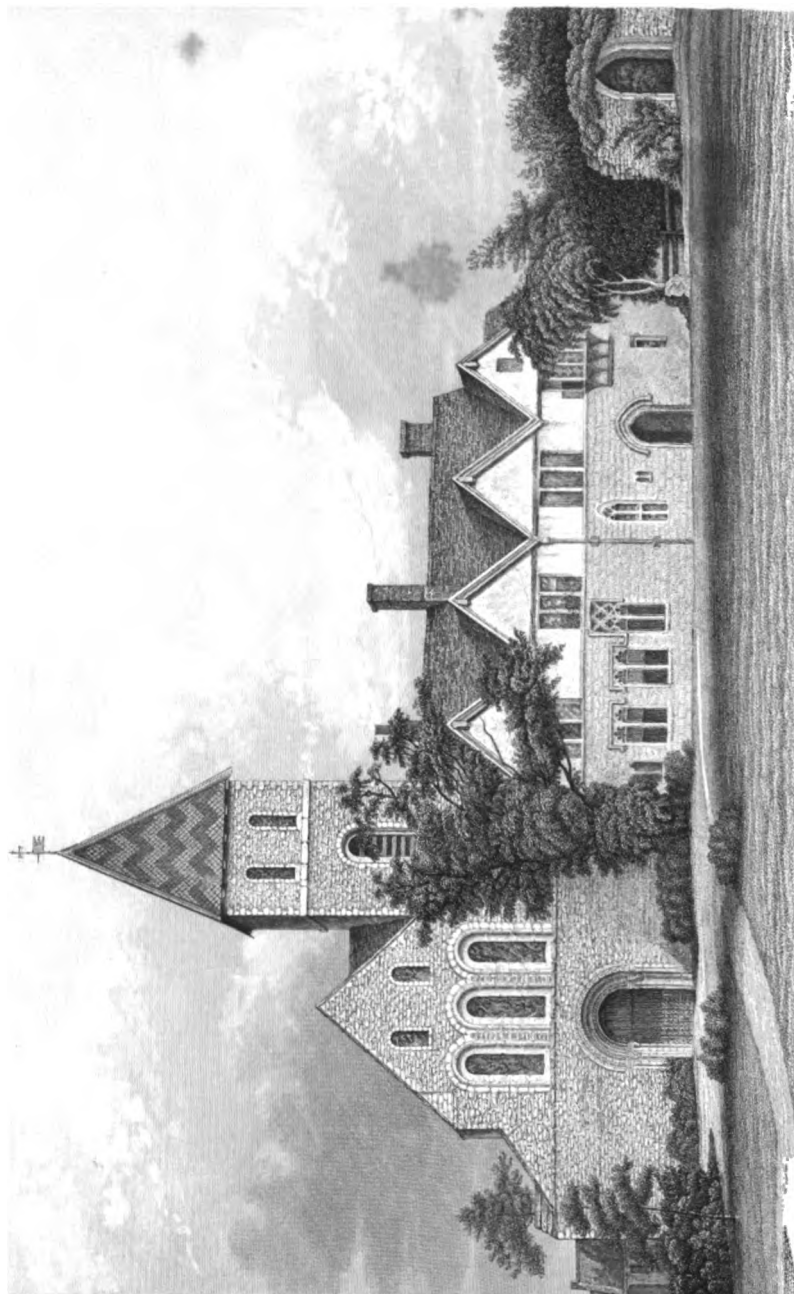
Originally, the great hall, which occupied the chief part of the western front, was in height, within, fifteen feet five inches from the pavement to the under part of an embattled oak-cornice,³ and above this hall were some low attics only constructed within the gables.

To obtain the required bedrooms the ceiling of the hall was lowered to nine feet two inches, and the floors of the attics were raised about nine feet, by which alteration they were rendered useless; the space thus left was then subdivided into several new chambers.

¹ To this period may be assigned the destruction of the parochial part of the church, which was pulled down, leaving the monastic part as being quite adequate to the wants of the public.

² It is not probable that Sir Thomas Cheney at any time occupied the priory buildings, having then possession of the fine mansions of Chilham Castle, of Shurland in the isle of Sheppey, and of Tuddington in Bedfordshire. This last he held in right of his wife. Davington might have been the residence of one of his stewards for the time being.

³ A part of this cornice was found *in situ*, under the plaster of the wall of the modern bedroom above.



F.S. Archer del. 1856

WEST FRONT OF THE CHURCH & RECTORY AT LAVINGTON, KENT

W. Leeblass sc.

Against the hall is the western side of the cloister; the massive chesnut ceiling of which was lowered in the same manner, and several entirely new bedchambers erected over it. This alteration in the cloister is evidenced by a stone-mullioned window, lately discovered, which stood between the great hall and the cloister. Of this window the lower half only is now visible, the remainder being still enclosed higher up in the same wall, now between two bedrooms.

What had been an open arcade between the cloister and the cloister-court was then filled up by the *débris* from the parts that had been so ruthlessly destroyed, and oak window-frames of four panels each, evidently of the time of Henry VIII, were introduced to give light to the cloister.

In this state the western walk of the cloister remains, a small portion of the south side is still left, which retains the arch of the ancient lavatory and the Norman doorway that led into the refectory. (See Plate III.) The cloister, both on the north and east sides, was entirely destroyed.

The great hall was much shortened by a cross wall; an arrangement which gave an enlargement to the former parlour of the prioress (now the dining-room),⁴ within a closet on the east side of which yet remains the jambs of the ancient

⁴ In the view of the west front (Plate IV.), beginning from the south end, is seen first, on the ground floor, a small window, which formerly belonged to the buttery; next to this, the principal entrance to the great hall; and then follow two high windows, which formerly belonged to the hall: the second of these is included in the present dining-room. The three smaller windows which followed belonged to the abbess's parlour.

fire-place. To obtain access to the new bedrooms from the cloister, the back and front of the flue were cut through, and an oak staircase worked within the opening.

During the long occupancy of John Edwards, further alterations were made, which are still discernible in many parts. In his time it may be that the present dining-room was increased in length by the encroachment on the great hall.

The Sherwins do not appear to have done much of importance. The Bennetts added some bedrooms and a laundry over the modern kitchen offices, which now occupy the ground where the north side of the cloisters formerly stood. These rooms are built against and entirely cover the clerestory windows on the south side of the church.

After Bennett's death every part, within and without, became rapidly degraded. On the outside of the doorway leading into the old buttery there remained a very suggestive inscription ;—" *John Bennett Turner, licensed to sell Ale, Beer, Cider, &c.*"

Almost every room was inhabited by a different family, paying their several rents weekly. The great hall had its arched entrance solidly bricked up, while its interior was divided by partitions into various portions for the coals and rubbish of the fluctuating inhabitants.

A dilapidated wooden fence enclosed but imperfectly the churchyard, orchards, and paddock.

The great thickness of the old walls effectually sustained the body of the fabric, but every part of it was in a state

of extreme dirt and decay, everything around and about it most pitiable in appearance, and in this condition it remained until the numerous inmates were dislodged in 1845.

Some allusion may be naturally expected as to what has been done since that time. Interiorly, the fine chesnut ceiling of the cloister has been thoroughly cleansed from a long accumulation of whitewash, and the damaged walls repaired.

The entrance-door of the great hall has been re-opened, the low modern ceiling partly opened up to show the whole of an Early English window, and another window opposite to it re-opened and restored; the old buttery, cleansed from its accumulated rubbish, has been floored and converted into a comfortable library.

On the site of the old refectory, which had been entirely destroyed by the explosion of 1781, and had been succeeded by a lean-to cottage and washhouse, a drawing-room has been built, which communicates at one end with the new library, and at the other with the conservatory.

In the dining-room some repairs have been made. The exterior of the west front (see Plate IV.) has been thoroughly restored; the wall having been first cleared from a thick coat of *Compo* down to the original stone-work. In carrying this out, behind the modern window-frames of fir, with sashes and outside shutters, sufficient remains of the original stone-mullioned windows were discovered to enable their perfect restoration.⁵

⁵ At this time was found, lying on the top of the old wall, on the west

A high wall of stone remained at a short distance from the Priory on the west side, part, no doubt, of one which had entirely surrounded the nunnery; in this was a large pointed archway. The arch has been preserved; but that portion of the wall exactly opposite to the great hall and parlour windows has been removed. By this alteration an extensive view has been opened from the house towards the west, terminating in the Bysing woods and Coquet-down, on the high range of Beacon Hill.⁶

Within the church the walls have been thoroughly repaired, the stopt-up windows re-opened, and a new sacristy erected at the east end of the north aisle. The east wall above the old dwarf wall of partition has been rebuilt in Kentish rag-stone, replacing the modern one of brick (see Frontispiece), with the introduction of three lofty lancet windows, and a small trefoil light above them.

The communion-table of oak stands below these on three grades against an illuminated reredos. Some stained glass has

side, under the gutter-plate, an iron cap, formed of octagon plates, perforated and quilted between two layers of coarse canvas. See Appendix, No. XI.

⁶ Murray's "Handbook for Kent," p. 70, notices thus the view from Beacon Hill towards the north and east:—"One of the most beautiful views on the line (London, Chatham, and Dover Railway) will present itself on emerging from the cutting through Beacon Hill, showing on the left hand the Bysing or Byson woods, the German Ocean, Davington priory and church, Faversham church and town, and beyond, the steep hills covered by the extensive woods of the Blean."

been inserted in the windows, and scriptural quotations inscribed on the walls.

A small room in the upper story of the Priory, opening into the church through what was the second window of the clerestory, has been converted into an oratory, where the inmates, in time of sickness, when privacy is often needful, may be present at the service unobserved.⁷

An organ, by Walker of London, has been erected, and stands in the recess opposite to the entrance from the churchyard.

The modern roof of slate over the north aisle was carried up so high as entirely to conceal the clerestory windows on that side: this has been removed, and another of the original pitch covered with lead has been substituted, so that those windows are clearly shown, both within and without; while, by the removal of a large and useless gallery at the west end of the nave, the windows in that wall also have now their original effect.

The neglected state of the churchyard has been alluded to. It is now fenced in from future irreverence and desecration, and a simple lych-gate is erected at its entrance. Over the church door has been placed a porch chiefly of old carved materials.

⁷ This arrangement is in accordance with the spirit of the old monastic institutions. The reader, if he has ever visited St. Cross, near Winchester, may remember how the infirmary communicates with the chapel, in order that the sick might hear the solemn prayer and chant as they arose in the sanctuary below.

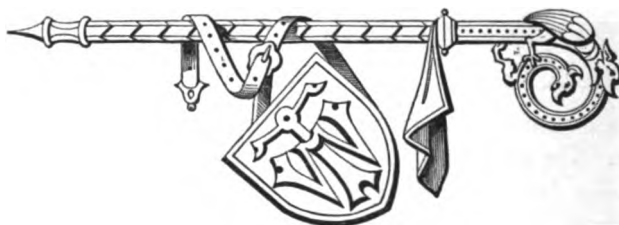
The spire and the upper part of the tower have been restored from a careful drawing made of them previous to their destruction. In the tower was a single bell; this had shared the fate of the sacred edifice, time and ill-usage had rendered it nearly worthless. Three new ones, cast by Taylor and Sons of Loughborough, have taken its place.⁸

In writing on this part of our subject it remains merely to notice that a new porch to the house has been placed in the north-west angle of the cloister court, enriched by some ancient carvings in the upper panels. The wall within bears the following inscription, an epitome of the past history of the Priory:—

**“Nunc mihi . mor hujus .
Sed postea . nescio cujus.”**

⁸ “Come to thy God in time !
Thus saith their pealing chime ;
Youth, manhood, old age past,
Come to thy God at last !”

*Echoes from Old Cornwall, by the
Rev. R. S. HAWKER.*



Davington Court.



ALTHOUGH the present sketch is more especially devoted to the history of Davington church, and to the annexed priory of St. Mary Magdalene, it is thought desirable to make some mention of *Davington Court*, once a considerable mansion within this parish.

At a very early date (the precise time is unknown), it came into the possession of the earls of Athol, a family which played an important roll in English and Scottish history. David de Strabolgie,¹ earl of Athol, married Isabel,² one of the daughters and coheirs of Richard,³ (a natural son of

¹ The arms of Strabolgie were, *Palée of six, or and sable.*

² She died in Feb. 1292, and was buried in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral. (WEEVER, p. 213.)

“Isabella comitissa de Chillham” is mentioned among the notables in the Davington Leiger Book. (See Appendix, No. I. p. 59.)

³ The arms of this Richard are given in the roll of arms temp. Henry III. (SIR HARRIS NICOLAS, 4to. Lond. 1829, p. 9.) “Richard de Dovre, *Gules*, two leopards, *or*.”

King John,) by Rohesia, second daughter and coheir of Fulke de Dover, who built Chilham Castle.⁴

He had issue, John de Strabolgie, earl of Athol, who was one of the patriots that joined Robert Bruce as soon as he began to assert his title to the crown. He was taken at the battle of Methven, and, being carried to London, was tried and condemned at Westminster Hall, and hung upon a gallows fifty feet high : from which he was cut down half dead ; his bowels were then taken out and burnt before his face ; at last he was beheaded, and his head placed upon London Bridge.⁵ His lands were given to Ralph de Monthermer.

However, upon some composition with the crown, David de Strabolgie, his son, obtained a restitution of the estates, and had summons to Parliament from the 15th of Edward the Second, till the time of his death in the 1st of Edward the Third. He married Joane, eldest sister and coheir of John Comyn,⁶ lord of Badenoch, cousin and one of the heirs of Aylmer de Valence,⁷ earl of Pembroke.

David de Strabolgie, their son and heir, adhering to

Sandford (Edit. 1707, p. 57. book II.) gives a representation of his seal ; the shield bearing two lions passant guardant, circumscribed " Sigillum Ricardi de Varen . . ." This Richard is styled " Richard de Chilham, filius Regis," Clause Roll, 16 John ; and " Richard de Chilham, frater Regis," Liberate Roll, 12 Hen. III.

⁴ By which marriage he obtained the castle and honour of Chilham.

⁵ Matth. Westminster, p. 456.

⁶ One of the unsuccessful competitors for the crown of Scotland. He bore for arms, *Gules*, three garbs, within a double tressure, *or*.

⁷ The arms of Aylmer de Valence were, Barry of twelve, *argent* and *azure* ; eight martlets in orle, *gules*.

Balliol, his relative, was killed in an engagement with the Scots at Kilblain, 9 Edward III, having married Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry Beaumont.⁸

Their son, David de Strabolgie, earl of Athol or Asceles, the last of that name, served King Edward the Third in the wars of France; and died, *possessed of Davington Court*, on the tenth of October, 1375. He left issue, by his wife Elizabeth,⁹ daughter of Henry, lord Ferrers of Groby, two daughters, his coheirs.

His youngest daughter, Philippa, who, at the death of her father, was only twelve years of age, married first, Sir Ralph

⁸ The arms of Beaumont were, *Azure*, semée de lis, a lion rampant, *or*. The character of this earl, and an interesting account of his widow, may be seen in Tytler's *History of Scotland*, Edinb. 1829, vol. ii. pp. 52. 56.

⁹ Her monumental brass remains in part in Ashford church, Kent. It has the whole-length figure of the lady, holding in her right hand the staff of a banner bearing the arms of Strabolgie, her husband; and in her left, a banner having the arms of Ferrers of Groby; *Gules*, six mascles conjoined, three and three *or* (on a shield it would have been three, three and one). Above her head is a banner of the royal arms: quarterly, France (semée) and England. On the right side of the effigy is a shield bearing the arms of Clare Hall, Cambridge: *Or*, a cross, *gules*; impaling, *or*, three chevrons, *gules*; all within a bordure, *sable*, guttée de larmes. Three other shields have been removed. The legend runs thus:—"ICY . GIST . ELIZABETH . IADIS . COMITE . D'ATHELS . LA . FILE . LE . SEIGN . DE . FERRERS . Q̄ . DIEV . ASOILL . QE . MORVST . LE . 22 . IOVR . D'OCTOBRE . L'AN . DE . GRACE . M° CCCLXXV." (See *Archæolog. Cantiana*, 8vo. Lond. 1858, p. 181, from a manuscript volume of church notes, 1630.) Since that time the brass has been much more injured.

Percy,¹⁰ Knt., a younger son of Baron Percy, by whom she had no issue. She married secondly, John Halsham of Halsham, in the county of Sussex, Esq. She survived her second husband, and died seized of *Davington Court*, 19 Richard II.¹¹

Sir Hugh Halsham, Knt., her son by her second husband, succeeded his mother in the estate, which, in the early part of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, he sold to James Drylonde. Sir Hugh died without issue 28 February, 1421.

Constance, daughter and sole heir of James Drylonde,¹² carried the estate by marriage, first, to Sir Thomas Walsing-

¹⁰ "Mons. Rauff Percy: *Or*, a lion rampant, *azure*, charged on the shoulder with a mullet of the field." (WILLEMET, *Roll of Arms*, temp. Rich. II. 4to. Lond. 1834.)

¹¹ Her whole-length effigy in brass yet remains in the chapel of St. Mary, West Grinstead ch. Sussex. See CARTWRIGHT'S *Rape of Bramber*, vol. II. part ii. p. 314. The legend runs thus:—"HIC JACET PHILIPPA QUONDAM UXOR JOHĒS HALSHAM ARMIGERI ET UNA FILIĀUM ET HERED' DAVID DE STRABOLGE NUP' COMS DE ATTHEL. QUE OBIIT PRIMO DIE NOVEMBRIS. ANNO DÑI MILMO CCCLXXXV. CUJ' ANE PROPICIETĒR DEUS." The only shield of arms remaining on the brass bears, Quarterly, I and IV, (*argent*) a chevron engrailed between three leopards' faces (*gules*), Halsham; II and III a lion rampant surmounted by a fess (Mantham?) impaling Strabolgie.

The brass plate is engraved in Cartwright, p. 314, and also that of Sir Hugh Halsham, her son, p. 315, on which the arms of Halsham quarter those of Strabolgie.

¹² The inscription on her monument in Chiselhurst church runs thus:—"Here lieth Constance Drylonde sūtyme ye wyf of John Grene squyer. ye dought' of James Drylonde squyer of Devynton beside Fevsshām in

ham,¹³ of Scadbury, Knt., who was buried at Chistlet. She married secondly, John Grene, Esq., and died in her second widowhood. By her first marriage she had three sons and one daughter. The eldest, Thomas, born 1460, having died at the early age of seven, the line was continued in the second son, James, born in 1462. He married Elianor, daughter of Walter Writtle, Esq. of Bobingworth, and died in 1540.

Among the children by the preceding marriage was Edmund Walsingham, the eldest son, who took to wife Elianor, daughter and heir of John Gunter. He became a knight, was for twenty-two years lieutenant of the Tower, and kept his shrievalty for the county of Kent at *Davington Court*, 12 Henry VII. He died Feb. 9, 1549-50.

Sir Edmund Walsingham, of Scadbury in Chiselhurst, Kent, Knt., sold the estate in the beginning of the following reign to Ralph Symmonds or Symons, who died 33 Henry VIII, and was succeeded in the property by his widow.

The heirs of Symons,¹⁴ in the beginning of Queen Eliza-

Kente which died in ye yere of oure Lord M° cccc lxxvi ye xiiij day of Novēbr, on whos soule God have mercy Amen." How strange that no mention is made of her first husband, Thomas Walsingham, but her maiden name is continued ! The arms of Dryland were, *Gules, guttée de larmes*, a fess nebulée, *argent*.

¹³ The arms of Walsingham were, *Paly of six, argent and sable*, a fess, *gules*.

¹⁴ "Thomas Symons, son of Thomas; baptized 2 May, 1526. (*Davington Register*.) The arms of Symons were, *Party per pale and fess, sable and or*, three trefoils slipped, counterchanged.

beth's reign, alienated *Davington Court* to Henry Copinger,¹⁵ of Buxhall, Suffolk, whose son Thomas having, in the early part of King James's reign, mortgaged it to ——— Freeman, they both joined in the conveyance of it to James Mills, of Norton, Esq., and he resided at *Davington Court*.¹⁶

To him succeeded Thomas Mills, Esq., who left issue an only daughter and heir, Ann. By her marriage with John Milles,¹⁷ of the county of Hants, son of Sir John Milles, Knt., he became entitled to the estate.

¹⁵ "Henry Copinger of *Devington* in Kent and of Buxhall in Suffolk, which had been in that name for many generations," (*Tanner MSS.* CCLVII. fol. 229 b,) married "Agnes, daughter of sir Tho. Jermyn of Rusbrock," (*Rawl. MSS. B. ccccxxii.* fol. 39.) He had several children. Thomas, the eldest, married Frances, only child of William Brooke, lord Cobham, by Dorothy, daughter of George Nevil, lord Abergavenny. The issue of this marriage was two children—William, who died *sine prole*, and Francis. The downfall of the family is told in a few pathetic words in the Tanner MS. :—"Francis had many children, but his father had totally wasted the estate." The arms of Copinger were, *Gules*, three bendlets *or*, on a fess *vert*, three plates.

¹⁶ This James Mills or Milles, for both names seem to have been very irregularly used, was knighted by King Charles the First at Bewdley, Aug. 5, 1628. His arms were, *Ermine*, a *fer de moulin sable*, on a chief *azure*, a pair of wings conjoined and displayed, *or*.

¹⁷ At the time of their marriage she was only twelve years of age, and he twenty.

"Ann Mills, dau. and heir of Thos. Mills, Esq. married to John Mill, son and heir of John Mill, knt. 21 May, 1627." (*Davington Register*.)

"William Myll, son of John Mill, bart. baptized 31 May, 1627." (*Ibid.*)

"Elizabeth Myll, dau. of Sir John Myll, Jun. and the Lady Anne, his wife, baptized 6th July, 1633." (*Ibid.*)

"William Mills, buried 15 August, 1637." (*Ibid.*)

Their son, Richard Milles of Hothfield, Esq., had by his wife, Joane Glover¹⁸ of Ashford, a son Thomas. This Thomas Milles is described "of *Davington Court*;"¹⁹ which estate he afterwards conveyed to his brother, Dr. Milles, who in the reign of Charles I. alienated it to his relative, Thomas Milles, Esq.

His son and successor, Thomas Milles, pulled down the principal part of the ancient mansion, leaving only a portion of the outhouses adjoining it as sufficient for the occupancy of a bailiff: and in this state it now remains.

¹⁸ She was the sister of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald. Weever (*Fun. Mon.* p. 676.) thus writes of him:—"Robert Glover, Somerset, 14 Eliz. 1571. A man he was of infinite industrie, and incredible paines, a man of excellent wit and learning: wittenesse that Catalogue of Honour begun by himselfe in Latine, and finished by his kinsman *Thomas Milles*. Glover attended the embassage sent by the Earle of Darby, which carried the Garter to the French king *Henry* the third; and was princely rewarded. He died 10 of April, 1588, aged 45 yeares." The arms of Glover were, *Sable*, a chevron between three crescents *or*; these arms, with the crest of a round cap *sable*, faced *argent*, therefrom a pair of wings expanded of the first, are given in a MS. ordinary of arms, by himself, (*penes auctor.*) over which is written, "Rob. Glover aliter dict^s Somerset Herauld, 1582," and in the same volume the same arms without the crest are superscribed, "*Thos. Glover, Custos Pontis Roffensis An. 17 H. VI. fuit de P^{re}chia de Beunden in eodem Com.*"

¹⁹ He was head customer at Sandwich, keeper of Rochester Castle, and an esquire of the body of King James I. His wife, Anne Polhill, died at *Davington Court*, and was buried in St. George's church, Canterbury.

It was this Thomas Milles who translated from the Latin the genealogies left by his uncle, the Somerset Herald, which he afterwards published under

Davington Court then passed by sale to Thomas Twisden²⁰ of Bradbourne, in East Malling, Esq., sergeant-at-law, afterwards one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, which office he discharged for eighteen years. He was the second son of Sir William Twysden, of East Peckham, Bart., and was himself created a baronet 13 June, 1666.

He altered the spelling of his name to distinguish himself and his successors from the Twysdens of East Peckham. He married Jane Tomlinson, and died 2 Jan. 1683-4.

Sir Roger, the second baronet, succeeded to his father, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Marsham, Bart.,²¹ and aunt to Lord Romney. He died 28 Feb. 1702-3.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Roger Twisden, the third baronet, who married Anne Musters, and died in Oct. 1728.

Sir Thomas, his eldest son, died unmarried, Aug. 1737, and was succeeded by his next brother,

the title of "The Catalogue of Honor, or Tresvry of Trve Nobility," Lond. fol. 1610, "in a desire," as he says in his preface, "to revive the name and learned memory of ROBERT GLOVER (*alias* SOMERSET), a Herald of Armes, my deceased friend and Vncle."

"But his SOMER (too soone) SET, he scantly saw the Sunne,
For now he thought to live, and now his life was dunne."

The original is in the Bodleian,—*Rawl. MSS. B. LXV.*

By his will, proved in 1627, Milles gave to the churchwardens of Ashford, Kent, £500, for the use and relief of the poor there.

²⁰ The arms of Twisden are, Per saltire *argent* and *gules*, a saltire between four cross-crosselets, all counterchanged.

²¹ The arms of Marsham are, *Argent*, a lion passant in bend., *gules*, between two bendlets *azure*.

Sir Roger Twisden, Bart., who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edmond Whatton²² of Addington, co. Kent. He died in 1772, leaving his widow surviving.

His eldest son, Sir Roger, succeeded, and died Oct. 4, 1779, leaving his widow, Rebecca, then pregnant. The posthumous child, born in 1780, proving to be a daughter, the baronetcy passed to his brother; but the estate of *Davington Court*, with other premises in the neighbourhood, having been settled by Sir Roger on his wife, who died 3 Feb. 1833, their only child Rebecca then became possessed of the estates.

This Rebecca Twisden became the wife of Thomas Law Hodges, Esq., M.P., and died in 1843.²³

In 1844, *Davington Court*, and the land attached to it in the parish, was sold to John Hyde, Esq. At his death,

²² The arms of Whatton of Addington were, *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, debriused by a bend, *sable*, charged with three cross-crosslets, fitchée, of the first.

²³ In the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, 1843, occurs the following notice:—"At Homsted (*Hemsted*), Feb. 3rd, aged 63, Rebecca, daughter of Sir John Twisden of Bradborn, and wife of Thomas Law Hodges, late M.P. for the western division of Kent." The armorial bearings of Thomas Law Hodges were, Quarterly, 1 and 4, *or*, three crescents, *sable*, on a canton of the second, a ducal coronet of the first, HODGES; 2 and 3, *or*, a chief engrailed *sable*, over all on a bend engrailed *gules*, three bezants, HALLET. An escutcheon of pretence, of TWISDEN; with a crescent for difference. His crest, an antelope's head *argent*, horned and tufted *or*, issuant from a ducal coronet of the last.

March 25, 1848, this estate, having been added to that of Syndale, in the adjoining parish of Ospringe,²⁴ descended to his son, Frederick Colville Hyde, Esq. the present possessor.

The present remains of *Davington Court* consist merely of that portion of the offices which was left after the demolition of the mansion itself by Thomas Milles, Esq. in the time of King Charles the Second.

Attached to these offices is an extensive kitchen-garden enclosed by a wall of brick, which appears at one time to have had niches for busts or statues. On the west side of this stands a lofty arched entrance, with the original folding gates, which have been richly paneled. Above the gates, a stone in the pediment is inscribed,—“ DEVS NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT 1624.”²⁵

Part of the outer wall of the old building, formed principally of large stones, yet remains on the northern boundary, against the road which divides the old site from the grounds of Davington Priory.

During the feudal times the original edifice must have been of considerable importance, standing, as it did, on the brow of the hill, and in a very commanding position.

Adjoining the south-west side of the remaining buildings is a level piece of land, still bearing the title of “ The Park ;”

²⁴ “ *Australis Fons* ; quasi Aust-spring.” HARRIS’S *History of Kent*, p. 226.

²⁵ VIRGIL, *Ecl.* I, 6.—

“ These blessings, friend, a Deity bestowed.” DRYDEN.

and on the western edge of this plat is a steep sloping bank, at the foot of which is a long narrow enclosure, even now known by the name of "The Knight's Field." Here, doubtless in former days, lists and barriers were fixed, the tourney practised, and the knight

" — stooped his head, and couched his spear,
And spurred his steed to full career."

The sloping bank formed a site from which the spectators might view at ease the mimic war in which our forefathers used to indulge with so much zest, and by which they prepared themselves for the sterner strife and encounter of the Field and the Battle.



Appendices.

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Appendix I.



THE NAMES OF DIVERSE GENTELLMEN & GENTELWOMEN
HEERE IN KENTE.

Oute of the Leiger of Devinton.¹ From the time of
Henry the iij.

*Cumbe Dominus
de Campo*



"Domina Elizabetha Clynton.

Dominus Lorade Rokell.

Isabella de Cumbe.² *idem est quod Campus,*
cujus sedes ab antiquo fuit in pchia de
Braborne.

Ieremias de Wormeset : *armiger.*

Domina Alicea de Roulinge.

Christiana de Cumbe : *generosa.*

Dominus Radulphus de Spygernell.

Willms Chrispe : *clericus.*

¹ Hasted, in his "History of Kent," quotes a Leiger Book of Davington, but no such volume has been found. It is not improbable that the manuscript, from which the above text is printed, and which was formerly in the Dering library at Surrenden, was all that he had seen. In the "Collectanea Topog. et Genealogica," vol. i. p. 200, it is queried "that the Leiger Book is in the collection of Sir John Filmer, Bart.;" the author, therefore, wrote to the present baronet, Sir Edmund Filmer, who, in his answer, dated East Sutton Park, Staplehurst, Feb. 3, 1861, says, "I cannot find any book answering your description."

The transcript is in the collection at the Priory, and was apparently written early in the sixteenth century. The copy now placed before the reader is printed *literatim*, which will account for some seeming inconsistencies.

² The arms of Cumbe or Coombe, as drawn in the margin of the MS., are, *Sable*, three lions passant guardant, in pale, *or*. The Gloucestershire branch of this ancient family bears for their arms, *Ermine*, three lions passant guardant, in pale, *gules*.

Doñs Willm̃s de Sellinge.
 Juliana de Boyton.
 Johanna, *uxor*
 Johannis de Apuldrefelde: *armigeri*.
 Audoenus: *clericus*.
 Maiores³ de eccl̃ia de Devington fabricatoř.
 Annissia de Berfreisston: *in occidentali plaga Kantia*.
 Stephanus Everode.
 Alicia: mater Doñi Richardi de Davinton: *nomen loci, in quo edita fuit Abbacia*.
 Walterus de Wingham.
 Dominus Robertus de Campana: *unus benefactorũ nostrorũ*.
 Doñs Willmus de graveneye.
 Matilda de Ocholte.
 Richardus Miles.
 Robertes de Raley: *miles*.
 Domina Agneta Halstede.
 Godeleva de Hamme.
 Doñs Petrus de Goleshaule: sive Goshaule: *unus benefactorũ nostrorum*.
 Juliana de Moswell.
 Elizabetha Spygornell.
 Robertus filius Durante. pater Johis de Watton.
 Sibilla uxor Willmi Apuldrefeld. *Armigeri*.
 Thomas Monde: sive Moune.

³ The words "MAIORES FABRICATORES" are very obscure. They may designate either the gentry of the neighbourhood who contributed money towards the Fabric, or who had charge of the Fabric, (see Du Cange, in voce Fabricator,) or again a sodality of Freemasons employed in the actual building of the church. In a council held at Avignon in the year 1326, condemning societies who had secret signs and tokens, and who wore peculiar robes, (the description seems to point at the order of Masons,) the term "Major" is expressly used (Canon xxxviiij), "Unum sibi eligunt Majorem, cui jurant in omnibus obedire." Concill. ed. Mansi, fol. Venet. 1782, vol. xxv. col. 763.

Might the neighbouring mitred Abbey of Faversham, which as well as the Priory was under the Benedictine Order, have maintained such a Guild?

Stephanus Everode.
 Stephanus de Aldington.
 Beatricea de Eynesforde.
 Johēs de Wadeton : *unus benefactorū*.
 Agnicia Drylande.
 Sara de Goshale : *monacha*.
 Doñs Richardus de Rochesley, *miles*.
 Alicia de Chilton, *monacha*.
 Johanna de Campana.
 Elianora de Rowlinge.
 Johēs de Campana.
 Isabella comitissa de Chillham.
 Alicia de Apulterfelde.
 Gervasius de Gerunde. *Armiger*.
 Willmus de Apultrefelde : *unus benefactorū*.
 Doñs Simon Archēpus Cantuař : *unus benefactorū*.⁴
 Johanna Powlder.
 Isoida de Monson.
 Doña Elizabetha S^t Nicholas : *una benefactorū*.
 Fulcho de Newingham : *fundator noster*.
 Alicia at Haule : *una benefactorū*.
 Radulphus de Islynde : *unus benefactorū*.
 Doñs Robertus Archēpus : *benefactor noster*.⁵
 Johēs de Sandwiche : *armiger*.
 Beatricia de Sanchwiche.
 Henricus de Campana : *armiger*.
 Sara de Campana : *uxor*.
 Gilbertus de Roulinge : *armiger : unus benefactorū*.

⁴ This was most probably Simon de Mepham (a native of that village in Kent), who was archbishop from 1328 to 1333.—*Fasti Eccles. Angl.* by T. Duffus Hardy, 8vo. Lond. 1854, vol. i. p. 17.

⁵ It is uncertain whether this person was Robert Kilwarby, archbishop from 1272 to 1278 or Robert Winchelsea, archbishop from 1294 to 1313.—*Ibid.* vol. i. pp. 14, 15.

Phillippus de Cumbe. *Armiger.*
 Rogerus de Warden : *armiger.*
 Henricus de Puldrefelde. *Armiger.*
 Petrus de Hamme.
 Willm̃us de Viana. *Armiger.*
 Radulphus de Senteleger : *miles.*
 Doñs Thomas Rosselyne : *miles.*
 Johanna soror Domine Sare de Goshaule.
 Doñs Henricus Capell de Farnekete : *miles.*
 Dñs Johēs Wilbye : *miles.*
 Doña Johanna *uxor eius.*
 Sara de Narwoode.
 Dñs Johēs de Campana : *miles : unus benefactorū.*
 Doña Johā Camoys.
 Doñs Willm̃s de Clynton : *miles.*
 Stephān Archep̃us Cantuař : *unus benef.*⁶
 Thomas Morrhaunte : *miles.*
 Dña Johā *uxor eius.*
 Doñs Nicholaus Lovinge : *miles.*
 Willm̃s Bourne : *armiger.*
 Domiñ Edmund de Pashley, *miles : et*
 Dña Margareta *uxor eius : et*
 Edmundus et Thomas Pashley : *milites.*
 Johēs de Surrenden, *armiger : unus benef.*
 Johā Godwinton.
 Jhōs Frogenhall : *armiger.*
 Johā *uxor eius : et*
 Elizabetha *filia eorū.*
 Dñs Thomas de Apultrefeld, *miles : unus benef.*
 Johes Daking.
 Willm̃s de Eynsforde.

⁶ Stephen Langton, archbishop from 1207 to 1228.—*Fasti Eccles. Angl.* vol. i. p. 11.

Simon de Beckesleye.
 Johā de Wormesell.
 Selestia de Rommall.
 Robertus de Binney: *armiger*.
 Alicia Maleherbe: Doña de Boughthon.
 Robertus de Bredgar: *armiger*.
 Domina Elizabetha de Goshall.
 Margareta de Westwoode.
 Dñs Willms Peyfrerer.
 Doña Elizabetha Clyderowe.
 Simon de Wodchirche: *miles*.
 Dña Margareta de Champey.
 Isabella de Snoade.
 Doñs Lucas de Viana: *miles: uñ benef.*
 Doña Sara de Campana.
 Hugo de Mortuo mare: *Archd Cant.*
 Johēs Ryghley et Matilda *uxor eius*.
 Henriċ de Wingham: *Archd de Midelsex.*⁷
 Thomas S. Lauranc: *ař.*
 Jhōa de Cosenton.
 Matilda de Gosshall: *una benef.*
 Roger de Tilmanston: *miles: un benef.*
 Domiñ Salmō Capell, *miles: un benefact.*
 Jhēs de Godwinston *ař. et Elizabeth uř eius*.
 Edmūd de Knell, *miles: uñs benefact.*
 Alañs de Rowling, *miles: uñs benef.*
 Margareta Comitissa de Dunstall.⁹

⁷ Hugh de Mortimer was archdeacon of Canterbury in 1245.—*Fasti Eccles. Angl.* vol. i. p. 39.

⁸ Henry de Wengham was appointed archdeacon of Middlesex 20th Jan. 1266-7, died 23 Oct. following.—*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 326.

⁹ The Saxon name, (*the high place, or the place upon the hill*), now called Tunstal.—*History of Tunstall in Kent*, by Edw. Rowe Mores, 4to. Lond. 1780, p. 2.

In the MS. which contains this list of "gentlemen, &c." occurs, in another part, the following

Ihā uxor Stephī Everaude.
Ihā de Esthall.
Emma de Wingham.
Stephūs de Cosington : *Añ.*
Isabella S. Laurenċ.
Henriċ de Rowling : *miles : uñ benef.*

Finis."

memorandum :—"Johēs domiñ de Burgo miles, duxit in uxorem Eleanoram Domini Stephani de Pinchester filiam, ac hæredem, qui vero Johēs dedit in modum feoffamenti patri suo Steþo, in usum procreationis suæ, manerium de Dunstall, in Cantia, iuxta Sytingborne, circa annum Græ 1273, regnante Edwardo primo."



Appendix II.



THE NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES MENTIONED IN THE DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH DAVINGTON PRIORY, printed in the last edition of the *Monasticon*. (*Carta Regis Henrici Tertii*, 39 H. iij. m. 5.)¹

Persons.

“ . . . theus filius Hamonis
atte Frith.

Gervasius de Besevyle.

Rob. de Sylegrave et

Emma ux. ejus.

Hamon et

Stephanus hæredes

Willielmi de Ecclesia.

Walterus de Ponte.

Stephanus de Girringes.

Guncelinus filius Ricardi.

Lucia de Horneclive.

Ernulpbus filius Hyroney.

Hangerus Taylefer.

Willielmus Cocus.

Robertus le Wred.

Willielmus filius Wulvenæ.

. . . artinus filius Willielmi.

Thomas de Ertheslag.

Radulphus de Wydegate.

Hamo Peykelin.

Osmundus filius Edwardi
de Tunstall.”

Places.

“ Monketone.

Ospreng.

Westbroc. (*bis*.)

Winchelsey.

Greu. (insula de)

Sandwyk.

Rommenhale.

Dya.”

“ (Dat. per manum nostrum apud Westm. xxij Aprilis.)”

¹ Dugdale's *Monasticon*, fol. 1823, vol. iv. p. 289.

APPENDIX II^b.

" PLACITA de libertatibus in Comitatu Kanciæ coram J. de Reygate et sociis suis Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Cantuar. Anno regni Regis Edwardi Septimo."²

The only person mentioned in this document is "Ricardus de Boylaund," the attorney of the prioress and convent of Davington. No names of places are given.

APPENDIX II^c.

" Ex Bundello Brevium Regis, anno decimo septimo Edwardi Tertii."³

Person.

" Juliana de Newenham."

Places.

" Feversham.	Wakelond.
Ospreng.	Stouremouth.
Newenham.	Werspuston.
Mousecote. (<i>bis.</i>)	Wade.
Corstling.	Heyham.
Bourdfeld.	Herspere.
Herters. (<i>bis.</i>)	Sellinge juxta Chilham.
Norton.	Werdenne."
Tenham.	

² Ex originali in Domo Capitulari Westmonaster. asservato. Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 289.

³ Ibid. vol. iv. p. 290. Bibl. Bodl. MS. Dodsworth, vol. cxv. fol. 158. Stevens' Contin. Monast. tom. ii. p. 218. Appendix.

APPENDIX II^d.

“ Paper Surveys, temp. Hen. VIII. A. R. 23.”⁴

Persons.

“ Stephin Heyward.	Davington Marshe.
Willyam Clynton. (<i>bis.</i>)	Davington Hope.
Alexander Cardon.	Newnham.
Thomas Okingfold.	Monkton. (<i>bis.</i>)
Thomas Pye.	Mension Feld. (upper.)
Thomas Dodington.	” ” (nether.)
Thomas Fylmer.	Dodington.
Henry Fylks.	Bourdfeld.
Ore. (curat of)	Melfeld.
Buckland. (curat of)	Oore.
Harbaldown. (prior of)	Buckland.
Norton. (curat of)	Tenham.
Peter Grenestrete.	Harbaldown.
Nicolas Upton.	Norton.
Willyam Harte.	Wrens.
Carpantar.	Mynchin Lane.
John Motte.	Esling.
John Bruar.”	Throwley.

Places.

“ Davington.	Fynche Hill.
Hartey.	Feversham.
Stanger.	Ludenharn.
Keyborn Marshe.	Painters Feld.
Motte, The.	Sturmowthe.
Butts Marshe.	St. Peter's, Thanet.
Orsett Marshe.	Sandwiche.
Shepey, Isle of.	Asshe.
	Selling.
	Stanstede.”

⁴ Chapter House, Westminster. Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iv. p. 290.

Appendix III.



ROLL of the possessions of Davington Priory, 35 Henry viij.¹

“ Ferme of landes and rents belonging to D ,
for one hole yere ended at the feast of Saynt Mich . . .
Tharchangell in the xxxv yere of the reign of Sovereign Lord
King Henry the vijth, as hereafter ensueth.

Furst of Steven Clynton for diṽ land and certain Shepen lese in Hertye	
Of him for ferm of the psonage and vicarege there	xij ^{li}
Of theyres of Thomas Clynton for his house and diṽ'se pcells of lande there	xx ^{li}
Of Iohn Norden for ferm of a salte m'she ly- ing in the Ile of Shepie called Davington marshe	vi ^{li} . xiiij ^s . iiij ^d
Of Alexander Cardon for ferme of xiiij acres di of Saltmarshe lyeing in the p̃ishe of Mynster	iiij ^s . x ^d
Of M. Bury for ferm of vj acres of freshe m'she lyeing in Rushenden m'she	xij ^s
Of Scott now M'shall for a litle croft lyeing in Hocdale	(torn here.)

¹ The original roll on paper is in the possession of the author, endorsed simply 35 H. 8. and also another roll exactly similar, endorsed temp. Edw. VI. 1547.

Of Steven Mote for ferm of the Manor place of Davington and div'se pcells of land therunto belöging	x ^h
Of him for a litle medowe lyeing under Da- vington Walle late in the occupieng of Lau- rence Manbye	v ^s
Of Thomas Thomas for an acre of land lye- ing in Hamfeld	ij ^s . viij ^d
Of the Myller for ferm of Oore Myll	iiij ^h
Of him for ferme of div'se pcells of land late in the occupieng of the Person of Oore lying by the Myll	xxiiij ^s . iv ^d
Of Adam Tongate for ferme of div'se pcells of land lying in the pishe of Ospringe late in the occupieng of Nicholas Upton	xxvj ^s . viij ^d
Of Heighney Godwin for ferm of div'se pcells of land lyeing in the pishe of Monkton late in the occupieng of Harry Ffylks	xl ^s
Of Thomas Best now William Packman for ferm of certein pcells of land lyeing in the pisshe of Burdefelde	xliij ^s . iv ^d
Of John Alberd for ferm of certein land lye- in the pishe of Selling	vj ^s
Of the Pryor and house of Harboldoun for ferme of vij acres dī of land lyeing harde to the southeside of their house	xxij ^s
Of Robert Southsand for ferme of a pcell of land lyeing at Asshe beside Sandwiche	iiij ^s . iv ^d
Of the pson of Norton for certein tiethes now paid by Nicholas Ffinche	xxv ^s . viij ^d
Of for ferm of a house next Dav- ington place	vj ^s . viij ^d
Of mistres Symonds for ferm of a pcell of lande lyeing against Davington place	x ^d

Of James Eston for a crofte called Mynchen
Crofte iij^s . iv^d

Of Harry Borne gentleman for ferme of the
psonage of Newnham and the glebe lande ther-
unto belonging which is let to him by indenture xx^{li}

SM. ^{xx}iiijxix^{li} . v^s . iiij^d

Rent of Assise in Ffeversham.

Furst of theires of Willm Norton gentleman
for a tenement in Westrete xvj^d

Of Thomas of Warnecote for rent of the
house which the said Willm Norton dwelt in xx^d

Of John Hampton for his newe shoppe in
the said Westrete xvj^d

Of John Sede for his house in Tanners strete ij^s

Of Mistres Symonds for a pcell of lande lye-
ing in xij^d

Of Willm Horne for rent of his Shoppe ij^d

Of Willm Harte of Oore for rent of a house
in Oore strete vj^d. ob.

S^m. ix^s . x^d ob.

Rent of Assisse in Sturmonth.

Of div'se tennts there xiiij^s

Rent of Assisse at Saynt Peters in Tennet.

Of div'se tennts there vj^d

Rent of Assisse in Ffychehill and Ospringe.

Furst of Mr. Maycot for his house viij^d
and sute of court iv^d

Of John Tayllor for rent of a parcell of
land that was sometyme Styerfashe } ij^s. ij^d ij hens
i cock xv eges
and sute of court iiij^d

Of him for rent of land sometyme Blacks	{ viij. ob. i henne viij eges. and sute of court iiij ^d
Of theires of Robert Pedege for a pcell of lande that was sometyme Styerfasshe .	{ ij ^d . ij hennes j cock xxx eges and sute of court iv ^d
Of theires for landes sometyme Whitewoods	iiij ^d . ob.
Of Richard Dreyton for a pcell of lande lyeing in	{ ix ^d ij hennes and sute of court iiij ^d
Of the widow of Thomas Hawle for rent of a litle croft lyeing	{ v ^d anfd sute of court iiij ^d
Of John Abble for a croft lyeing now James Eston	vi ^d i henne
Of theires of Thomas Weldishe for a house in Ospringe Strete	v ^d & sute of court iiij ^d
Of James Eston for thre acres of land lyeing	{ xvi ^d ij hennes i cock xvj eges sute of court iiij ^d
Of Tylden for a litle croft	vj ^d ob. and sute of court iiij ^d
S ^m of money	ix ^s . x ^d ob.
S ^m of hennes x. at iiij ^d the pece	iiij ^s . iiij ^d
S ^m of Cocks iij. at ij the pece	vi ^d
S ^m of Eges lx after x eges i ^d	vi ^d
S ^m of Sute of Courte	ij ^s . viij ^d

Rent of Assisse to Newnham.

Furst to John Howting for a mesuage beside the crofft that was Thomas at Styles	xij ^d ij hennes
Of him for a mesuage lying to the Vicaredge south, and to the mesuage of John Badfield, northe	ij ^d i henne

Of John Chilton for vj acres of lande that was sometyme Horncastells	} xx ^d ij hennes xxv eges
Of John Borgin for a messuage next the mes- suage of Richard Whelpe	} viij ^d ij hennes viij eges
Of Alice Dungate for v acres of lande that was Peter Bakers called Whittenfolde	} xiiij ^d ij cocks i henne
Of Matthew Horne for v acres of lande some- time Matthews	} xiiij ^d ij hennes xvi Eges
Of him for ij acres, di of lande in Spratts Hill sometyme Robert at Hawtes	} viij ^d ob. i henne vi Eges
Of theires of Willm Howting for a messuage besyde Kings Streete north and weste unto Is- ling and di acre that heddith to the Kings Streete south. some tyme theyres of Whelpe . .	} ij ^d iij hennes xviij eges
Of Thomas Plommar for di an acre in a felde called Delmer that heddeth to the Kings Strete. west at the Dale	} ij ^d
Of Henry Borne, gentleman for vj acres land in the Syndane that leadeth to the Pryory house of Davington South	} vii ^d ij cocks i henne v eges
Of Richard Maycote for a pece of lande called Gyecroft. sumtyme Agnes at Downes	} vij ^d
S ^m of money	viij ^a . i ^d ob.
S ^m of hennes xv at iij the pece	v ^a
S ^m of cocks iij at ij ^d the pece	vij ^d
S ^m of Eges lxxviij after x eges i ^d	vij ^d ob.

Rent of Assize to Monkton.

Furst of Mr. Hodye for an acre of lande at Chap- leyns now in the occupieng of Nicholas Ffynche	ij ^d x eges
Of him in the said Nicholas occupieng for two acres wood at Croftnes that was Godlyn at Danes	} vi ^d ob. q. i henne viij eges

Of him in the said Nicholas occupieng for v acres j rode of land in Mayfylde. called Estfelde that was of the tenement at lease	}	ij ^a . ij ^d ob. i henne x eges.
Of him in the said Nicholas occupieng for di an acre called Wylde		ij ^d . ob.
Of John Clynche for ij acres of land at Tylcey		vij ^d di henne.
Of him for a messuage and a feylde called Homefelde		xxij ^d ob.
Of him for ij acres of land at Wydmer		vi ^d i henne.
Of him for an acre called Pycots acre		vi ^d i henne.
Of him for halfe an acre that was Robert Reig- nolds		i ^d
Of him for a messuage in Homefeld	{	i Cock di ij hennes di.
Of him for ij acres of land that belonged to Pycotts tenement in Tylfelde	}	x ^d ob. i henne x eggs.
Of him for iij acres of lande in the felde that was Pryvets	}	x ^d ob. i henne x eggs
Of him for an acre di in the said that was Stebills	}	v ^d di henne v eggs.
Of him for a curtilage at Fryth	}	i ^d ob. q ^r & vi part of a henne.
Of him for viij acres in Pallsberry that was Drylands		ij ^a . vi ^d
Of him for an acre at Pallsbery		iiij ^d ob. q̃.
Of him for v acres di called Swalward and the Lord gyveth again di pounce of pepper		xix ^d ij hennes
Of him for xij acres of lande and one acre of wood called Monkton		iiij ^a . x ^d . ob. q̃. and sute of courte iiij ^d
Of Willm Hykmote for v acres of lande and ij acres of wood in Snygland and an acre di in Estwood (that was John Rogers)	}	ij ^a . v ^d i cock i henne xviiij eggs.
Of him for a croft called Plottslan		xij ^d .

Of him for iij rodes of wood that was God-lyn at Danes	} iij ^d the iij th pt of a henne ij Egges.
Of him for v acres of lande in Snege land that was John Rivers and v acres of land called Estfeld	} ij ^s . v ^d i cock ij hennes xx egges.
Of him for a messuage and v acres of land called Wavesland	} ij ^s . ij ^d ob. ij hennes xx egges.
Of him for ij acres of lande and a messuage at Thornetons	} x ^d j henne v egges.
Of Harry Ager for i acre di at Chalkdale . . . . .	. xij ^d ob.
Of him for iij acres di of lande and halfe an acre of wood which was John Ffoxes	} ii ^s . iij ^d ob. q ^r
Of Benges heires for vij acres ij rodes called Stedfeld that was Robert Tassells	} ij ^s . iij ^d qr. i cock ij hennes xxvj egges.
Of Hamon Andrew for vij acres land in ij Croftes at Haule w th a messuage that was Robert at Haules	} xx ^d i cock iij hennes xx egges.
Of him for viij acres called Wynfeld	} x ^d i cock i henne v egges.
Of Thomas Wyse for his pte in the said viij acres called Wynfeld and for a croft called Wydm	} viij ^d i henne v egges.
Of him for iij acres at Haule beside Cortefoxton	} x ^d ij hennes x egges.
Of Thomas Greenstrete for ij acres and x days worke of woode of the tenement that was Thomas Okingfold	} xiiij ^d i henne xiiij egges.
Of Thomas Ager for a croft called Gabbens Croft otherwise called Longcroft. i acre i roode that was John Barrows	} vi ^d ij hennes xij egges.
S ^m of Money . . . . .	. xlj ^s
S ^m of hennes xxxij di q ^{tor} . di q ^{ter} at iij the pece . . . . .	. x ^s . xj ^d ob.
S ^m of Cocks vi. at ij the pece . . . . .	. xij ^d

S^m of eggs CCxx after x eggs j^d . xxij^d
 S^m of sute of Courte iiij^d

Sale of Woode there said yere.

Tyeth lambes there the said yere.

ffirst of Steven Clynton	xlj lambes
whereof vj of them be cade ² lambes.	
Of Harry Broxsall	xxxvj
whereof iiij cade lambes.	
Of John Ambrose	xxij
Of Bradock	xv
Of Charles Danby	xvij
whereof one cade lambe.	
Of Clyntons Widowe	xvj
Of Willm Braylls	x
Of Thomas Heyward	iiij
Of Edward Albery	iiij
Of Skott	j
Of Robert Heyward	iiij
Of Richard Braylls	ij
S ^m	Clxx
Wherof Clix be ewe lambes at xvj ^d the pece .	} xxj ⁱⁱ . iiij ^a
And xi cade lambes at xij ^d the pece .	
The which som I have receivd of Keysbye,	
an so evin	xi ⁱⁱ . iiij ^a

Tyeth wool there the said yere.

ffirst of Stevin Clynton	xl . q ^r ts i ^b
In fleces	lxxxxv.
Of Henry Broxhall	xl . q ^r trs.
In fleces	lxxxxv.

² See note, p. 16.

Of John Ambrose	xxvi . qrtres . di.
In fleces	lvj.
Of Bradock	xiiij qrtres iiij lb.
In fleces	xxxj
Of Richard Danby	xvi qtres.
In fleces	xxxvii
Of Willm Braylls	ij qtres . iv lb.
In fleces	xviiij
Of Clyntons Widowe	xx qtres
In fleces	xlj
Of Thomas Heyward	iiij qrtres . iiij lb.
In fleces	x
Of Edward Albury	i qrttr . iiij lb. di
In fleces	iiij
Of Robert Hayward	iiij qrtres . iiij lb. diim.
In fleces	x
Of Bartilmewe Skott	j flece
Of Thomas Pryor	i flece.
S ^m of fleces	CCC iiij ix.

Sale of woode the seyd yere.

Of the parson of for acres di in Mychyndane in the parish of Os- pring	iiij ^{li} . iiij ^s . iiij ^d
Whereof in ferm to o ^r Sovereign Lord the King for the said yere	xx ^{li}
Item to the Curat of Harty for his whole yeres wa ^g s	vi ^{li} . xiiij ^s . iiij ^d
Item to Mote for his hole yeres fee	liij ^{sh} . iiij ^d
Item to Henry Borne for his whole yeres wa ^g s	liij ^s . ii ^d

APPENDIX III^b.

The Fifth Part of the Patent Rolls, 38 Henry viij.

(Translation).

THOMAS CHENEY, Knight, in co- venant for himself and Heirs.	}	THE KING to all to whom these presents may come.
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Wheras by a certain Inquisition taken at Smarden in our county of Kent, on the 26th day of the month of October, in the 27th year of our Reign, before John Mayney, Esq. our then Escheator in the county aforesaid, it was found that a certain late Monastery or Priory of Nuns of the Order of St. Benedict, commonly called the Priory of Davington, before the memory of man, and from a time to the contrary of which the memory of man extendeth not, was lawfully founded, built, erected, and established, in honor of God and of St. Mary Magdalene, for a Prioress and Nuns of the said Order: **And wher**as the site of the late Monastery or Priory was at that time in the county aforesaid, and within the Diocese of Canterbury, and the Prioress and all the Nuns in the said late Monastery or Priory from the aforesaid time existing were under the obedience and ordinary jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being: **And wher**as one Matilda Dynmarke was lately duly and lawfully Prioress of the said late Monastery: **And wher**as there were in the said Monastery a certain Elizabeth Audle, a nun residing therein and professed, under the governance and obedience of the said Prioress, and one Sybylla Moonynge, a secular Sister, called a Novice, in the said Monastery likewise residing, not professed; and afterwards the said Elizabeth Audle, Nun, on the 12th day of June, in the 18th year of our Reign, died at the said Monastery: **And wher**as afterwards no other Nun or Nuns had been canonically professed in the said Monastery of the Order aforesaid under the governance and obedience of the Prioress aforesaid: **And wher**as

the said Prioress alone remained and lived in the said Monastery and afterwards the aforesaid Prioress, on the 11th day of March, in the aforesaid 26th year of our Reign,¹ died at the aforesaid late Monastery of Davington, and after her death the said Sibilla Monyngs, a secular Sister, left the said late Monastery, so that the said Monastery or Priory, without Prioress or Nuns, or any one Nun, on the 11th day of March in the aforesaid 26th year of our Reign, became utterly forsaken, and as it were a profaned place, desolate and dissolved, without Prioress or Nuns, or any one Nun, from that time until the day of the taking of the Inquisition aforesaid, by reason of which, divine service, obsequies, alms, and other works of piety, which were wont and ought to be celebrated, given, and done in the Monastery aforesaid, according to its original foundation, from the time of the death of the aforesaid Prioress, have ceased and remained undone: **And whereas** the said Monastery or Priory was and remained at that time altogether dissolved and extinct: **And whereas moreover** by the Inquisition aforesaid it was found that the aforesaid late Prioress, at the time of her death, and all her predecessors, Prioresses of the Monastery aforesaid, and of the said Convent from the time aforesaid, and from a time to the contrary of which the memory of man extendeth not, by right of the Monastery aforesaid were seized and possessed, as in fief, of the Church of the said late Monastery in honor of God and St. Mary Magdalene there built and dedicated, and of the adjoining burial ground of the said Church, and of the foundation, site, circuit, and precincts of the said late Monastery, together with all houses, edifices, gardens, orchards, and inclosures contained in the same; and also of and in the Manor of Fishbourne, and of and in two portions of the Manor of Monketon, inseparably, with their appurtenances in the county of Kent, and of and in the other messuages of a Water-Mill, with 33 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 270 acres of pasture, 80 acres of forest, and 6 acres of fresh marsh, 140 acres of salt marsh, and 90 of

¹ Henry VIII.'s Grant to Sir Thomas Cheney, Knight, recites an Inquisition of 26 October, 27 Hen. VIII., finding the Priory deserted and dissolved 11 March, 26 Hen. VIII.

pasture land, all commonly called in English, Shepen Lease in Dache Marshe and Kayborne Marshe, at a rent of 70 shillings and 10 pence, and a further rent of 15 hens, 2 cocks, and 12 quarters and 5 bushels of barley, with the appurtenances in the villas, parishes, and hamlets of Davington, Fishborne, Feversham, Overperston, Newnham, the Isle of Hartey, Durdevile, Mynster in the Isle of Shepey, Herball Downe, Norton, Ludenham, Sythingborne, Sandwiche, Tenett, Ashe next Sandwich, Sellynge, Lynsted, Stansted, at Espringe in the county aforesaid: **And whereas further** by the Inquisition aforesaid it was found that the aforesaid late Prioress and the Convent before and from the time of the dissolution and extinction of the late Monastery or Priory aforesaid were seized of and in the Advocations and Rectories of the Churches of Davington and Stanger in the Island of Hartey aforesaid, and of the Rectory of Newenham aforesaid, together with the advocacy of the said vicarage: **And whereas** the aforesaid late Prioress and all her predecessors, from a time to the contrary of which the memory of man extendeth not, and from the time of the extinction and dissolution of the aforesaid late Monastery, were Parsons impropriate of the aforesaid rectories and churches of Davington, Newenham, and Stanger, from the whole time aforesaid by right of the late Monastery or Priory aforesaid, and duly and lawfully held the said rectories, together with all tithes, oblations, profits, and obventions to the said rectories and churches belonging: **And whereas further** by the Inquisition aforesaid it was found that a certain *Joan*, formerly Prioress of the late Monastery or Priory aforesaid, and the predecessors of the aforesaid late Prioress and of the said Convent, before the dissolution and extinction of the said Monastery or Priory were seized by right of the Monastery or Priory aforesaid of and in the advocacy and patronage of the Parish Church of Brodfelde, and of two portions of the advocacy or patronage of the Parish Church of Monketon in fee and right: **And whereas** a certain John Aucher, gentleman, long before the dissolution and extinction of the said House or Priory, was seized of the advocacy and patronage of the parish church of Ottryngden, and of the third portion of the patronage

of the aforesaid church of Monketon in fee and right: ~~And whereas~~ ~~moreover~~ the most reverend Father in Christ, John, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, Ordinary of the same place, taking into his grave consideration the poverty, indigence, ruin, and decay of the Parishioners and Inhabitants of the aforesaid parishes of Brodfelde, Monketon and Ottryngden, that the profits, issues, oblations, and emoluments of the said parishes were insufficient for the support of separate Priests for the celebration of Divine Service, in the 14th year of the Reign of our very dear Father Henry VII. late King of England, both by his right as Ordinary, as also by the lawful attainment of all the other and singular things in that behalf necessary and requisite, annexed and consolidated the aforesaid Churches of Brodfelde and Monketon to and in the aforesaid Church of Ottryngden: ~~And~~ ~~whereas~~ the aforesaid Joan, formerly Prioress, and John Aucher, gentleman, did afterwards, that is to say, on the 30th day of November, in the 14th year of the Reign of our said very dear Father Henry VII. late King of England, in consideration of the premises, by their written indenture between the aforesaid Joan, formerly Prioress, by the designation of "Joan, Prioress of the church of St. Mary Magdalene de Davington, within the county of Kent, on the one part," and the aforesaid John Aucher, by the description of "John Aucher of Ottryngden, in the said county, gentleman, on the other part," which indenture was dated on the same day and year, stipulate, covenant, and agree that the aforesaid Joan, formerly Prioress, and her successors, Prioresses of the said Monastery or Priory from time to time, should have the presentation to the aforesaid Church of Ottryngden when the said church should next fall vacant; and that the said John Aucher and his heirs should have the presentation to the said church alternately for ever in the manner aforesaid whensoever and as often as that church should fall vacant, which presentation the aforesaid Prioress and her successors from the day of the making of the said covenant until the day of the extinction and dissolution of the said Monastery or Priory aforesaid, have enjoyed according to the form and tenor of that covenant: ~~And~~ ~~whereas~~ the said Joan, formerly Prioress of

the aforesaid Monastery or Priory, and the successors of the aforesaid Joan, by virtue of the covenant aforesaid, hath and have presented to the aforesaid Church of Ottryngden, being vacant, one John Deane, their Clerk, who on their presentation was admitted, instituted, and inducted to the same, but who the Patron or Founder of the aforesaid Monastery or Priory was, or of what man or what men the aforesaid Monastery and the other premises were held, or any part of them was held, the Jurors of the Inquisition aforesaid were utterly ignorant, as by the said Inquisition among other things doth plainly appear :

Know all Men, that We (for the sum of £1688 12s. 6d. of lawful money of England, paid into the hands of our Treasurer of our Court of Augmentation of the revenues of the Crown for our use, by our beloved and faithful Councillor Thomas Cheynye, Knight, Treasurer of our Household, by which we acknowledge ourselves to be fully satisfied and paid, and by these presents do acquit and release the said Thomas, his heirs, executors, and administrators), by our special grace and out of our sure knowledge and our own mere will, have *given* and *granted*, and by these presents do *give* and *grant*, to the aforesaid Thomas Cheynye, Knight, the whole site, circuit, and precincts of the said late Monastery or Priory of Davington, in our said county of Kent, and all the houses, edifices, gardens, orchards, and inclosures contained in the said site of the said late Monastery or Priory, and the whole aforesaid Manor of Fishborne, and two portions of the Manor of Monketon, with all the appurtenances formerly belonging and appertaining to the Monastery and Priory of Davington, and the parcels of possessions thence late arising ; and also all and singular the domains, manors, rectories, vicarages, chapels, advocations and the rights of the patronages of the Rectories, Vicarages, and Churches whatsoever, and also the messuages, lands, tenements, mills, meadows, pastures, commons, waters, fisheries, marshes, woods, underwoods, revenues, reversions, services, tithes, fiefs, farms, annuities, tenths, oblations, obventions, pensions, portions, knights' fees, wards, dowries, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fines, amerciaments, courts leet, views of frank pledge,

chattels, waifs, assarts, chattels of felons and fugitives, free warrens, and all our other rights, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, profits, commodities, emoluments, possessions, and hereditaments, both spiritual and temporal, of whatsoever sort, nature, or kind they may be, and under whatsoever names they may be ranked and known, situate and existing in Davington, Fishborne, Feversham, Overperstone, Newnham, the Isle of Hartey, Eslenge, Monketon, Durdeville, Minster in the Isle of Shepey, Harball Downe, Norton, Sithingborne, Sandwiche, Tenett, Ashe next Sandwiche, Sellinge, Lynsted, Stansted and Ospringe, in our said county of Kent, and elsewhere wheresoever in the said county of Kent, belonging or appertaining to the said Monastery or Priory of Davington, or heretofore held, known, or reputed to be parcels of the possessions, rights, profits, or revenues of the said Monastery or Priory of Davington.

THE BADGE OF CHENEY.

THIS termination of the connection of Davington Priory with Sir Thomas Cheney, K. G. may be a fit place to correct an error at p. 19, *ante*, in note 3. The badge of Cheney is there described (on the authority of an early MS.) as being a *white* rose, rayonnée with gold, and surprise is expressed that the rose of such a colour should have been used by an adherent of the House of Lancaster.

On further investigation, made since that note was printed, it seems clear to the Author that the proper tincture of the flower was *red*, and so far suited to the House whose fortunes were implicitly followed by the Cheney family.

And what is extremely curious, this especial badge does not appear to have been adopted from partisanship, but had been composed from the arms of *Shottesbrooke*, long quartered by the Cheneys previously. On pages 15 and 17, *ante*, will be seen the red rose with the rayons of gold on the chief of the second quarter.

In MS. Harl. No. 4632, fol. 218, the complete badge is given correctly, and underwritten "Chenie." This MS. appears to have been commenced by Christopher Barker, then "Richemound Herald," which office he held from 1522 to 1569. He afterwards became a knight of the Bath and Garter King at Arms.

This same device was used as a crest by the family of *Shottesbrooke*: "Robertus Shotisbroke miles, 11 Hen. VI." (arms as before). "Crest, on a helmet and wreath of roses, a demi-rose radiated." "Notes of the family of Cobham, MS. Robert Glover, Somerset." (In Coll. Armor. marked Philipot, E. 1.) Quoted in *Collect. Topog. et Genealog.* vol. vii. p. 327.

Appendix IV.

Statute—"Quia emptores terrarum." Anno 18 Edwardi I.

A. D. 1289-90. (Translation.)



STATUTE of our Lord the King, concerning the selling and buying of Land."

"**F**orasmuch as purchasers of lands and tenements of the fees of great men and others have many times heretofore entered into their fees, to the prejudice of the Lords to whom the Freeholders of such great men and others have sold their lands and tenements, to be holden in fee by them and their heirs of their Feoffors, and not of the Chief Lords of the fees, whereby the same Chief Lords have many times lost their escheats, maritages and wardships of lands and tenements belonging to their fees; which thing seemed very hard and extreme unto those great men and other Lords, and moreover in this case manifest disheritance; **Our Lord the King**, in his Parliament at Westminster after Easter, the eighteenth year of his reign, that is to wit, in the quinzime of Saint John Baptist, at the instance of the great men of his realm, granted, provided, and ordained, **That** from henceforth it shall be lawful to every freeman to sell at his own pleasure his lands and tenements, or part of them; yet so that the feoffee shall hold the same lands and tenements, or part of them, of the same Chief Lord, and by the same services and customs as his feoffor held before.

"**And** if he sell any part of such his lands or tenements to any, the feoffee shall hold it immediately of the Chief Lord, and shall be forthwith charged with the service, for so much as pertaineth, or ought to

M

pertain to the said Lord for that parcel, according to the quantity of the land or tenement sold ; **And** so, in this case, that part of the service shall cease to be taken by the Chief Lord by the hands of the feoffor, from the time that the feoffee ought to be attendant and answerable to the same Chief Lord, according to the quantity of the land or tenement sold, for the parcel of the service so due.

"And be it known that by the said sales or purchases of lands or tenements, or any parcels of them, such lands or tenements shall in no wise come into mortmain, either in part or in whole, neither by policy ne craft, contrary to the form of the statute late made thereupon.

"And be it known that this statute extendeth only to lands sold to be holden in fee simple ; and that it extendeth to the time coming ; and it shall begin to take effect at the feast of St. Andrew next ensuing.

Given the eighteenth year of the reign of
King Edward, son to King Henry."

The foregoing statute consists of three parts :—

1. Freeholders may sell their lands, so that the feoffee hold of the Chief Lord.
2. Sale of part and apportionment of services.
3. Mortmain prohibited.

On the close roll 18 Edward I, m. 6. d, the title of the foregoing statute is, " Statutum quod nullus emat terras de aliis tenendas quam de capitalibus Dominis, &c." In the printed copies and translations it is intituled " Statutum Westm. iij." " The statute of Westminster the Third, viz. of Quia emptores terrarum."

Appendix V.



COURTS-BARON of Davington, held there from the year 1631 to 1860 inclusive.

Extracted from the Rolls in the possession of the present Lord of the Manor.

<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Lords of the said Manor.</i>
1631, January 3,	John Bode, and Anne his wife, as in right of the said Anne.
1632, June 26,	The same.
1634, October 14,	The same.
1645, November 10,	John Bode, alone.
1651, February 23,	The same.
1653, October 18,	The same.
1656, November 28,	The same.
1659, April 21,	The same.
1662, October 17,	Margaret, widow of John Bode.
1673, November 12,	The same.
1677, November 8,	The same.
1680, November 16,	The same.
1690, February 26,	Mary Bode, daughter and heir of John Bode. ¹
1693, October 18,	The same.
1695, October 28,	The same.
1699, October 18,	The same.

¹ From an abstract from the Court Baron Rolls, from 1631 to 1690 inclusive, made "at the command of Mrs. Mary Bode, the lady of the manor," now in the possession of Thomas Willement. See Appendix No. VI^b.

<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Lords of the said Manor.</i>
1710, February 1,	John Sherwin, Clk.
1717, July 13,	William Sherwin.
1722, May 25,	The same.
1728, June 11,	The same.
1739, June 11,	The same.
1752, April 20,	The same (of Deptford, Kent). ²
1769, August 10,	John Sherwin.
1779, September 13,	William Sherwin.
1792, December 17,	Thomas Bennett.
1806, December 15,	The same.
1813, November 24,	Robert Turner.
1820, November 24,	The same.
1825, October 24,	<i>Edward Nettlefold</i> . ³
1833, January 24,	Robert Turner, John Barling, George Pierce Marsh, } Trustees and Exe- cutors of Thomas Bennett, deceased.
1845, October 11,	Julius Garborian Shepherd.
1852, July 5,	Thomas Willement.
1860, June 21,	The same.

² To his appointment of a steward to the manor, William Sherwin's seal has on it the crest of a bull's head issuant from a ducal coronet.

³ This person held the court illegally, having had no title to the estate.



APPENDIX V^b.

The Manor of Davington.



N Abstract¹ or Account of the severall Descents and Alienations of the severall lands belonging to the Mannor of Davington aforesaid ever since the Rental thereof made out at the Courts Baron of the said Mannor on the third day of January Anno Dñi 1631, and the six and twentieth day of June 1632, now drawne out at the Court Baron of the said mannor holden on the eight and twentieth day of October Anno Dñi 1695, att the command of Mrs. Mary Bode, Lady of the said Mannor, for the use of herself and Tenants of the said Mannor and by John Kennett, Esq^r Steward there, collected out of the Court booke or Rolls of the said Mannor, beginning at the said Court holden on the said third day of January 1631.

The names of
the Tenants in
the Rental,
anno Dñi 1634. }

{ The names of
the severall Te-
nants since.

Bartholomew Back.

Nicholas Lorrymore.

For a house and
garden on the
east side of Tan-
ners Street in
Faversham.
Rent 6^d p. ann.

Att a Court holden the 10th Nov. 1645, the
Homage p^sent that Bartholemew Back had aliened
the house and garden to Nicholas Lorrymore.

Oct. 18, 1693.
Rent af^d.

Att a Court holden 23^d Feb. 1651, Edward the
son of Nicholas Lorrymore acknowledged his
Tenure of the premises and enters himself Tenant,
as given him by his Father's will.

Edward
Lorrymore.

¹ On a paper roll in the possession of Thomas Willement, patron and lord of the manor.

	At a Court holden the 28th Nov. 1656, William Bartlett acknowledged his Tenure &c. of the pmisses and enters &c. as by purchase from Edward Lorrymore.	William Bartlett.
	Att a Court holden the 8th Nov. 1677, William Bartlett tenant of the pmisses dyed and left them to Bartlett, widow, his relict for her life.	Widow Bartlett.
	Att a Court holden the 26th Feb. 1690, Bartlet, Widd : of William Bartlett, is dead, and the pmisses descended therefore to Edward Gadsbey in the right of Mary his wife, sole daughter and heire of William Bartlett.	Edward and Mary Gadsbey.
Robert Thurston.	Att a Court holden 10th Nov. 1645, Robert Thurston aliened this house &c. to Peter Bennet, and that he dying left it to his relict, Mary.	
For a house and garden on the south side of West Street in Feversham. Rent 2 ^s per annum.	Att a Court holden the 18th Oct. 1699, Thomas Baker, who had married Mary, the relict of Peter Bennet, acknowledged his Tenure, &c. of the premises as in right of his said wife and entered, &c.	Thomas and Mary Baker.
	Att a Court holden the 21 Apr. 1659, Thomas Baker and Mary his wife, y ^e relict of Peter Bennet, aliened the premises to Jn ^o Baker.	John Baker.
Oct. 28, 1695, rent paid.	Att a Court holden the 8th Nov. 1677, John Baker is dead, and he left the premises to Susan his wife for life.	Susan Baker.
Eliz. Hale.	Att a Court holden the 23d Feb. 1651, The homage decide this rent and apportioned it at 8 ^d apiece, and present that Elizabeth dying, they descend to James Hale, the son of Thomas, and Heir; and that James Hale dying, she gave the capital messuage, garden, and piece of land to Thomas Hale, his eldest son, who present in Court acknowledges of that, and enters at the rent of 8 ^d .	Thomas Hale.
Widdow of Thomas Hale for a capital mess. and garden and a parcell of land containing half an acre on the north side of West Street in Feversham. Also for three		

tenements and
gardens former-
ly pcell of the
same.

Rent xvij^d per
ann.

Att a Court holden the 17th Oct. 1662, Mark Cullen acknowledges his Tenure, and enters &c. by virtue of a purchase from Thomas Hale.

Mark
Cullen.

Att a Court holden the 26th Feb. 1690, Mark Cullen is dead, and the premises came to Mark Cullen, his only son and heir, and that Mark Cullen (the son) is also dead, and the premises descended to Mary, the wife of John Gillow, the only sister and heir of Mark Cullen, the son, and John and Mary Gillow are both also dead, and the premises descend to Mary Gillow and Margaret Gillow, infants, the only children, daughters and coheirs of the said John and Mary Gillow.

Mary and
Margaret
Gillow.

Oct. 28, 1695,
rent p^d.

As to the second
parcell.

Att the above Court, holden 23d Feb. 1651, Elizabeth Hale dying, those three tenements and gardens together with the capital messuage descended to James Hale, the son of her and her husband Thomas, and that James is dead, and gave these to James Hale, one of his sonnes, by his will, who, being an infant, his brother Thomas Hale, as his guardian, acknowledges the Tenure &c. at the rent of 8^s as apportioned by ye homage as above saith.

James
Hale.

October 28,
1695,
rent p^d.

Att a court holden the 8th Nov. 1677, James Hale (the son) is dead, and gave the premises by his will amongst his brother and sisters, and their children, viz. to James, John, and Ann Hale, the children of his brother Thomas Hale, and to James, Prudence, Elizabeth, and John Carbey, the son and daughters of his sister Prudence, the wife of . . . Carbey.

James,
John, and
Ann Hale.

James, Pru-
dence, Eli-
zabeth, and
John Car-
bey.

George Hale,
son of Thomas
Hale, for a house

Att a Court holden 23 Feb. 1651, Henry Hale another son of James Hale (the son of Elizabeth,

and garden, formerly the Shop, adjoining to the east side of capitall house aforesaid.

Rent 16^d per ann.

by Thomas,) comes and acknowledges his tenure of this house, called the Shop, as of the gift of his father, and enters upon it at a Court there holden the 17th Oct. 1662. John Carbey, the husband of Prudence, who was the daughter of the said Henry, comes and acknowledges his tenure as in his wife's right, together with James Hale her brother, and one of the sons of the said Henry, of the gift of the said Henry by will.

Henry Hale.

Prudence Carbey and James Hale.

Att a Court holden 8th Nov. 1677, James Hale made partition of the premises betwixt him and his sister Prudence Carbey, and since that is dead, and that his part descends to Thomas Hale, his brother and heir; and that Prudence Carbey is also dead, and that her part descends to her sons and coheirs, James Carbey and John Carbey; whereupon the rent was apportioned to 8^d each part, and accordingly Thomas Hale acknowledges his tenure for his part, at the rent of 8^d per ann. and enters himself as a tenant.

Thomas Hale.

James and John Carbey.

West part of the house called ye Shop.

Oct. 28, 1695, rent p^d.

Att a Court holden 26th Feb. 1690, John Hale acknowledges his tenure of one moyety of the s^d house called the Shop, and enters &c. as only son and heir of Thomas Hale last above mentioned.

John Hale.

East part of the house call'd ye Shop.

Oct^r. 28th, 1695, rent p^d.

Att a Court holden the 28th Oct. 1695, that his house being divided and John Carbey and James Carbey seized of the east part thereof as coheirs: John Carbey is dead, and so his part descended to James Carbey the only brother and heir; and that James Carbey being so seized of that whole moyety aliened the same to Abraham Mackaree, who acknowledges the tenure and enters yt at y^e rent of 8^d per ann.

Abraham Mackaree.

Att a Court holden 10th Nov. 1645, Stephen

Stephen, John,
and Robert
Allen for a house
near the market-
place in Faver-
sham.
Rent at 6^d per
ann.

Allen comes and claims the whole pmisses, for that this Robert dying, his third part of ye pmisses came to him the said Stephen and the other brother Allen, & that John sold his part, viz. a moyety of the pmisses to him. So Stephen acknowledges his tenure, and enters himself tenant of the whole.

Stephen
Allen.

Att a court holden the 23^d Feb. 1651, Stephen Allen aliened the pmisses to William Baker.

William
Baker.

Att a court holden the 12 Nov. 1673, William Baker is dead, and that the pmisses descended to Mary the wife of Robert Mingay, only daughter of William Baker.

Mary
Mingay.

Att a court holden 8th Nov^r 1677, John Carter comes & acknowledges his tenure of the pmisses, & enters it as by his purchase from Robert Mingay and Mary his wife.

John
Carter.

Att a court holden 28 Oct^r 1695, John Hugessen, Gent. comes & acknowledges his tenure of the pmisses, & enters as by his purchase from the heirs of John Carter.

John
Hugessen.

Gibbon
Hawker.

For an orchard
behind his house
in Tanners
Street in Faver-
sham late Bar-
gara.

Rent 2nd per
ann.

8 Nov^r 1677,
rent p^d.

Att a court holden 26 Feb. 1690, that this orchard came to John Sherwin, who dying gave it by his will to his son and daughter, William Sherwin & Martha Sherwin, & that afterwards the said William & Martha aliened the same to James Wood, & that James Wood hath since aliened that to Thomas Usborne.

Thomas
Usborne.

Robert
Hicks.

For a peell of
woodland called
Lamberkins

Att a court holden the 21 Apr. 1659, the homage p^{se}nt the death of Robert Hicks, & that he dyed seized of the pmisses but know not who is his heir.

Wood cont. 3
acres in
Ospringe.

Rent 8^d in
money.
one hen,
one cock, } per
eight } ann.
eggs, }

Att a court holden 12 Nov^r 1673, Anne ye relict of Robert Hicks held the premises for her life, & that she is dead, but know not to whom it is descended.

Att a court holden 26 Nov^r 1680, Robert Hicks, eldest son of the said Robert Hicks, comes & acknowledges his tenure of the premises, together with his brother Thomas Hicks (not yet of age), sons and coheirs of the abovesaid Robert Hicks, & enters it.

Robert
and Thomas
Hicks.

Rent then p^d.

Att a court holden 26 Feb. 1690, the homage present that Robert and Thomas Hicks aliened the premises to John Bax and Susan his wife.

John Bax
and Susan
his wife.

John
Green-
streete.

For a precell of
land called Jack
Hales Croft at
Whitehill in
Ospringe neere
Portalls land.

Rent 6^{sh} and one
henne per ann.

Att a court holden the 10th Nov^r 1645, John Greenstreete is dead, & that the pmisses descended to his son Peter, & that the said Peter is alsoe dead, & thereuppon it descended to the heires of Peter.

Att a court holden 12 Nov. 1673, Peter Greene-streete, the only surviving son of the abovenamed Peter, comes & acknowledges his tenure & enters yt.

Peter
Greene-
streete.

Att a court holden the 8 Nov. 1677, that Peter Greenestreete the son is also dead, and that by his will he gave the pmisses to his son Peter an infant.

Att a court holden 28 Oct. 1695, Peter Greene-streete ye grandson, comes and acknowledges his tenure, &c. & enters it.

Peter
Greene-
streete.

Rent then p^d.

Francis
Pordage.

For 2 peeces of
land called Ste-
reshes cont. ten

Att a court holden 28 Nov^r 1656, Arthure Whatman comes and acknowledges his tenure of this land, as by purchase from Pordage, & enters himselfe tenant accordingly.

Arthur
Whatman.

acres at Kenna-
ways in Os-
pringe.

Rent 2nd, two
hennes, one
cocke, thirty
eggs, per ann.

Alsoe 2 other
pcells of lande,
Courbourne,
containinge 2
acres in Os-
pringe.

Rent 4^d per
ann.

28 Oct. 1695,
Rent p^d by
Widd. Henman.

John
Knowler,
Jun^r.

For a house and
orchard cont. 5

acres in
Davington.
Rent 2^d per
ann.

Att a court holden 12 Nov^r 1673, Arthur
Whatman also purchased this land alsoe of Por-
dage, & therefore, &c.

Arthur
Whatman.

Att a court holden 8th Nov^r 1677, Arthur
Whatman is dead, and by his will gave both these
pcells to . . . Day, widd^w, and that she hath since
aliened it to Richard Whatman.

Day Wid-
dow, Rich^d
Whatman.

Att a court holden the 16 Nov^r 1680, Thomas
Knowler comes and acknowledges his tenure, &
enters as by purchase from Richard Whatman.

Thomas
Knowler.

Att a court holden the 26 Feb. 1690, Thomas
Knowler hath aliened the pmisses to Josiah
Dewy.

Josiah
Dewy.

Att a court holden the 14th Oct^r 1634, John
Knowler comes and acknowledges his tenure of
the pmisses, and enters, &c.

John
Knowler.

Att a court holden 12 Nov. 1673, that John
Knowler aliened the pmisses to John Ashbey,
who married Susan, one of the daughters of John
Knowler.

John
Ashbey.

Att a court holden the 16 Nov^r 1680, Susan,
the relict of John Ashbey, comes and claims the
pmisses uppon and from the death of her hus-
band John Ashbey, to hold the same for her life,
and enters, &c.

Susan
Ashbey.

Att a court holden the 26 Feb^r 1690, Ashbey
is dead, and that the pmisses are descended to
John Ashbey (an infant), onely son and heire of
John and Susan Ashbey, dec^d.

John
Ashbey,
infant.

Att a court holden 28 Oct^r 1695, John Ash-
bey aliened the pmisses to Robert Sharstead, and
that the s^d Robert hath since that aliened the
same to William Day, who being psent, acknow-
ledges his tenure, & enters, &c.

Robert
Sharstead,
afterwards
William
Day.

Rent then p^d.

Thomas
Waterman.

For a messuage
neare the mar-
kett place in Fa-
versham on the
west side of
Court streete.

Rent 2 sh. per
ann.

Att a court holden the 18 Oct. 1653, Thomas Waterman is dead, and that the pmisses descended and came to Amy his daughter, who was married to Cheney Bourne, and that Amy is since dead alsoe, & that it came thereuppon to Cheyney Bourne for life.

Cheyney
Bourne.

Att a court holden 8th Nov. 1677, Cheyney Bourne is dead, & thereuppon the pmisses descended or came to Frances the wife of Thomas Smith as sole daughter & heire of Amy the daughter of Thomas Waterman, & that Thomas Smith & Frances his wife have aliened the pmisses to William Burnham, who acknowledges his tenure, &c. & enters, &c.

Thomas &
Frances
Smith,
afterwards
William
Burnham.

Rent then paid.

Att a court holden 28 Oct. 1695, William Burnham is dead, & gave the pmisses by will to his nephew John Burnham, & that the s^d John Burnham hath since aliened it to Daniel Silver, who married the sister of John & Daniel Silver being psent acknowledges, &c. & enters, &c.

John
Burnham,
afterwards
Daniel
Silver.

Dorothy
Hutt.

For the five
Bells in Os-
pringe Streete
on ye south side.

Rent 5^d per
ann.

At a court holden the 17 Oct. 1662, the homage psent that Dorothy, the wife of Simon Hutt, who held the pmisses & is dead, and that thereuppon it came to one Thomas Bridge, but how the Jury are ignorant.

Thomas
Bridge.

Att a court holden the 12 Nov. 1673, Thomas Bridge aliened the pmisses to John Tomlyn, and that after that the s^d John Tomlyn aliened the same to William Humersham, and being psent acknowledges, &c. & enters, &c.

John
Tomlyn,
afterwards
William
Humer-
sham.

28 Oct' 1695,
rent p^d.

Att a court holden 26 Feb' 1690, William Humersham is dead, & that the pmisses are descended to John Humersham, his only son & heire.

John Hu-
mersham.

John Robinson.	Att a court holden 28 Oct. 1695, John Robinson comes and acknowledges to hold the premises & enters, as having bought it of James Lorryman, who was the son & heire of Morgesson, Widd: who was the mother of James Lorryman.	} John Robinson.
For a messuage on ye east side of Tanners Streete in Faversham. Rent 6 ^d per ann. Rent then p ^d .		

Memorandum. In the other paper Rental without a Date there are these particulars w^{ch} are not yet brought in (viz.)—

" Thomas Napleton.	Ffor a Brewhouse formerly Thomas Tenacres, sometime in the Occupacion of William Maytott. by the yearly rent of	} 1 ^s 8 ^d p. ann.
Brooke Butt.	Ffor a house in Ore Streete late Knights and before that William Harts	
S ^r John Mill.	Ffor a pcell of ground under great Davington sometymes Symonds	} 1 ^s 0 ^d pr ann.
S ^r John's College.	Ffor the Bull yard in Ospringe Streete	
Francis Pordige.	Ffor Humphreys Croft in Lamberkins Croft on the West side of the high way and to the Maison Dieu Land north and east. Rent	} 0 ^s 8 ^d , one hen, halfe a cocke 8 eggs per ann.
The heires of Tilden of Maidstone.	Ffor a croft of land at Brookes forstall at the rent of	
Taylor.	Ffor north Dane rent 2 ^s , 2 hennes, 1 cocke per annum.	
Taylor.	Ffor Blanks rent 8 ^d ob. 1 henne, 8 eggs per annum.	
	Ffor Draytons Fforstall als. Nich. Fforstall at Whitehill, then Greenestreetes. Rent 9 ^d , 2 hennes per annum.	
	Ffor a pcell of land at Brooke, sold by Hales to Drayton, and by him to Greenestreete Rent 5 ^d per annum.	

Appendix VI.



PRIORESSES of the Nunnery of St. Mary Magdalene, Davington.

But few names of the Prioresses have been preserved. Dugdale's *Monasticon* (Lond. 1823, vol. iv. p. 289) gives only six of them:—

Lucy de Apuldrefield; resigned 3 Kal. Nov. 1350.¹

Margaret Borstall; appointed 2 Nones Nov. 1350.²

Isabella Northoo; election confirmed Sept. 26, 1383.³

Loreta Sorender; died 1 March, 1436.

Alice Lindesey; election confirmed 1436.⁴

Joan ———; living Nov. 30, 1498.⁵

Matilda Dynemarke; who died 11 March, 26 Hen. VIII, 1535, is mentioned in the report of the Escheator, 27th of the same reign. This prioress, with one nun, Elizabeth Audle,⁶ and one lay sister, Sybilla Monyngs, were the last of the establishment.

It is shown by the return made by Sir John Hawkyngs, then parson of Norton, to the Commissioners of the General Ecclesiastical Valuation, 26th Henry VIII, that there was a prioress then existing, as he

¹ Reg. Islip Archiep. Cantuar. fol. 32, b.

² Ibid.

³ Reg. Courtenaye Archiep. fol. 54, b.

⁴ Reg. Chichele Archiep. fol. 50, b.

⁵ Joan, mentioned in the grant to Sir Thomas Cheney, Knt., as prioress, living 30th Nov. 14 Henry VII. A.D. 1498.

⁶ She died 20th June, 26 Henry VIII.



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A BURGUNDINE NUN OF THE MONASTERY

deducted "for a pension yerly to the Prioressse of Davyngton, 6th 8^d." Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iv. p. 288, in note.

The nuns of Davington wore the usual Benedictine habit; a black coat, cloak, cowl, and veil. Lewis, in his *Hist. of Faversham, Davington, &c.* p. 77, represents one of them underwritten "A Benedictine or black nun of Davington." (See opposite.)

APPENDIX VI^b.

MINISTERS OF DAVINGTON CHURCH.

<i>Patrons, or by whom presented.</i>	<i>Curates.</i>
The King . . .	Richard Milles, A. M., July 12th, 1625. ¹
Margaret Bode, widow	Francis Worral, inducted 1666.
	John Sherwin, A. M., ob. Jan ^y . 17, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$. ²
	Thos. Lees, Jun ^r . A. M., March 9, 1713, ob. Sept. 1728. ³
	Robert Harrison, A. M., ob. 1755. ⁴
	Richard Halke. ⁵
	Francis Frederick Giraud, A. M., 1781, re- signed 1794. ⁶

¹ He was presented by the King's letters patent to the rectory or chapelry of Davington. *Rym. Fœd.* vol. xviii. p. 647.

² He was rector of Luddenham, and patron and proprietor of this church, in which he lies buried. (See Monuments in Churchyard.)

³ He was buried at Faversham. His father was rector of Goodneston.

⁴ Also rector of Luddenham, and perpetual curate of Oare. He held the curacy of Davington from the year 1729.

⁵ From 1766 to 1779.

⁶ Also vicar of Preston, and curate of Oare.

George Naylor, 1794.⁷

Subsequently to the death of George Naylor, there does not appear to have been any official appointment.

Joshua Dix would seem by the registers to have officiated from 1812 to 1832, with tolerable regularity, and

John Birt, D.D, vicar of Faversham, from 1833 to 1847.

During the intermediate times a great number of persons are mentioned in the Registers as having performed the Offices of Baptism, Marriage, and Burial, many on one occasion only; these were generally the ministers or curates of neighbouring churches.

Since the regular celebration of services within the Priory Church, which commenced on the 25th of March, 1849, the Ministers appointed by the present Patron have been :—

1849, Henry Cosgrave, M.A., who continued until his fatal illness in 1856.⁸

Dec. 31, 1856, James Henry Tomlinson Blunt, M.A., who resigned in 1861.

Jan. 23, 1861, Maximilian Nunes, B. D., died Sept. 7th, 1861.

March 25, 1862, Joseph West—Bramah, M. A.

The services of the Church of England are now duly performed every Sunday, as also on Christmas Day and Good Friday. The morning service commences at half-past ten o'clock; the evening service, during the summer months, at half-past six; in the winter season at three o'clock. At both services a sermon is preached. The Holy Communion is celebrated on the second Sunday in every month.

"Divine service is performed in this church at the will of the proprietor, but generally once a month, and he pays the clergyman for officiating in it. The proprietor claims exemption for this church from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon or any other ordinary, and accordingly regularly opposes their visiting of it." Thus far Hasted, vol. ii. p. 729.

⁷ From 1794 to 1799. ⁸ Buried in Davington churchyard. See Monumental Inscriptions.

APPENDIX VI^c.

THE REGISTERS OF DAVINGTON CHURCH.

THE Register Books are contained in five volumes, lettered A to F.

Volume the first, marked A, is a narrow upright folio of vellum, of 73 pages, inscribed within the cover, "The Register Booke of the Parische of Davington. 1549."

The first entry stands thus :—

" Anõ 1549,
The vi of October weř married
Williã Peterson & Agnes Bever."

The last entry in this volume is on July 7, 1782. On the top of the fifty-fifth page is written, "ten added leaves."

At the end of this memorandum occurs :—

" N. B. This register was pretended to be lost till Dec. 1766, so y^t no account has been kept. y^e service having been performed by different persons."¹

On one page, under the name of "the Rev^d Robert Harrison, Curate," is written "Ævi Glor.,"² and in another place, without any name, "Gwell anga na gwithil tarit."³

¹ This volume has various entries of collections by Briefs. See Appendix VI^d.

² Probably for "Ave Gloria," Hail Glory! or Hail in Glory!

³ In modern Welsh, the sentence, "Gwell angau na chwylydd," translated, would be, "*Better death than shame.*"

Register Book, marked B, is a paper quarto of fifty-three pages. It commences Aug. 24, 1701, part of book A being transcribed, and terminates on the 17th of October, 1812.

On the first leaf is this entry :—

“The Register of Davington having for a few years been lost,⁴
by desire of the Parishioners I have wrote this Extract for
the last seventy years, which, I declare, is a true Copy.

“Witness my Hand,

Nov. 23, 1770.

“Richard Halke, Curate.”

The Register Book C, folio paper, entitled,

“A register of marriages belonging to the Parish of Davington, Kent,”

contains first, entries of ten marriages from Sept. 27, 1785, to
June 27, 1789,

followed by this notice :—

“This register was carefully and correctly transcribed on
the 31st December, 1807, by me,

“Edward Cockayne Frith, Curate.”

“I have examined the transcript by the Rev. Edw. Cockayne Frith, and do certify that it is perfectly correct with
the original in my possession.

“T. Bennett,

1 Jan^y 1808.

Patron.”

Then follow the entries of eight marriages, from Jan^y 18, 1800, to
Oct. 11, 1807; then,—

“A register of Baptisms belonging to the Parish of Davington.”
This begins Nov. 9, 1783, and terminates on June 11th, 1813.

⁴ The register book A. terminates July 7th, 1782. All the entries therein have been copied into book B, and are there carried on from that date to Oct. 17, 1812; but in both volumes there is an hiatus from between September 6, 1761, to Dec. 14, 1766.

After this,—

“A register of Burials belonging to the Parish of Davington,” beginning May 15, 1785, ending Sept. 10, 1812.⁵

The Register Book D contains a continuation of the marriages in the Book C, beginning at October 20, 1807, ending Oct. 17, 1812.

Then a continuation of the baptisms from April 10, 1808, to June 11, 1812.

Afterwards, a continuation of the Burials, beginning March 12, 1808, ending Sept. 10, 1812.⁶

Volume E is the parliamentary folio, entitled,—

“Register of Baptisms in the Parish of *Saint Mary Magdalen, Davington*, in the county of Kent. Lond. by G. Eyre and A. Strahan. In pursuance of an Act of Parliament, 52 Geo. III. cap. 146.”

The entries commence Feb. 26, 1813, and end April 7, 1861.

Volume F. The parliamentary folio, 52 Geo. III. cap. 146, entitled,—

“Register of Marriages in the parish of *Saint Mary Magdalen, Davington*, in the County of Kent.” The first entry is Feb. 6, 1813, the last Dec. 12, 1831.

Volume G. The parliamentary folio, 52 Geo. III. cap. 146, entitled,—

“Register of Burials in the Parish of *Saint Mary Magdalen, Davington*, in the County of Kent,” commencing Feb. 11, 1813, and ending Oct. 15, 1860.

⁵ All these entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials are to be found in the preceding volume B.

⁶ These also are inserted in volume B.

Volume H. Oblong folio, "pursuant to Act VI. VII. Gulielmi IV. cap. 86."

"Register of Marriages, Church of *Saint Mary Magdalene, Davington, Kent.*"

The entries here begin Dec. 25, 1852, and have been regularly continued.

Summary of entries in the Registers of the Priory of Davington, from their commencement in 1549 to the present time.

Baptisms, Male . . .	341	}	682
„ Female . . .	341		
Burials, Male . . .	429	}	761
„ Female . . .	332		
Marriages, by Banns .	54	}	283
„ „ Licence	34		
„ „ Register's certificate	13		
„ „ not specified	182		

Note.—Forty-five Marriages by *Banns* have been celebrated in Davington Church since the passing of the "Act for the better preventing Clandestine Marriages," 26 Geo. II. A. D. 1753.

APPENDIX VI^d.

THE first Volume has been reversed for notices of Briefs, and on the back of p. 54 occur the following entries :—

“Sept. 19, 1675, Collected in ye parish church of Davington to Walton Brief six shillings and a halfe penny.

“Io: Sherwin, Curate.”

“Nov. 28, 1675, to Oswestree Brief, 3^s 1½^d.” I. S.

“Sept. 17, 1676, to Newent Brief, 4^s 8^d.” I. S.

“Oct. 15, to Topsham Brief, 4^s 5^d.” I. S.

“Apr. 29, 1677, to Brief for the Hungarian ministers, 6^s 8^d.” I. S.

“Aug. 19, to Brief for Cottenham, 3^s 10^d.” I. S.

“Oct. 3, to Brief for Northampton, 11^s 6^d.” I. S.

“March 3, 1677 (8), to Brief for Chilton near Eaton by Windsor, 5^s 2^d.” I. S.

“March 31, 1678, to ye Brief for Blandford parva, 4^s 4^d.” I. S.

“June 23, to ye Brief for Rickmersworth, 6^s 0^d.” I. S.

“Sept. 29, to ye Brief for Wem, 4^s 0^d.” I. S.

“May 1, 1679, to ye Brief for Pattingham, 6^d.” I. S.

“May 25, to ye Brief for Harlington, (Midd^x) 1^s 6^d.” I. S.

On reversed page 53 :—

“June 22, to ye Brief for St. M. Magda. Bermondsey, 3^s 6^d.”
I. S.

“Sept. 14, to ye Brief for Amphill, 2^s 5^d.” I. S.

“Nov. 9, to ye Brief for Dover, 2^s 0^d.”

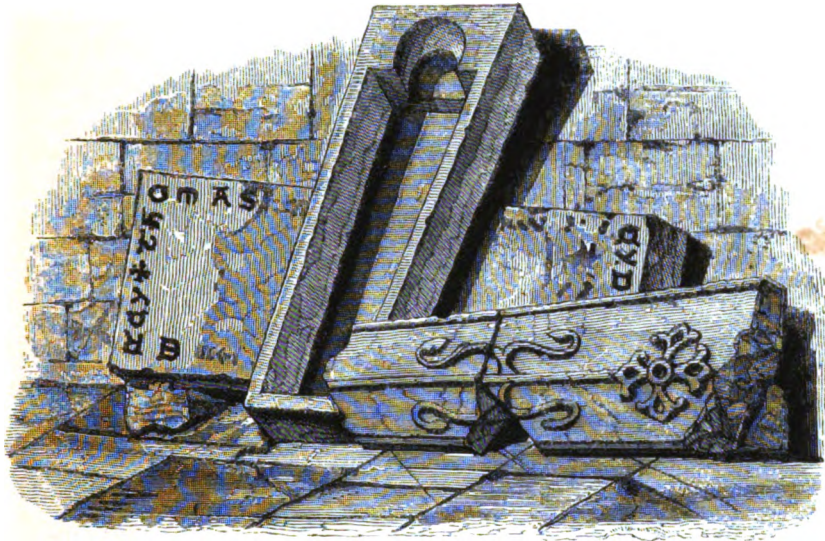
“July 19, 1680, to ye Brief for English Captives, 13^s 0^d.”

“June 19, 1681, to ye Brief for East Dearham, 1^s 10^d.”

“Sept. 11, to ye Brief for Stafford, 2^s 6^d.”

“Oct. 9, to ye Brief for East Budley, 2^s 9^d.”

Appendix VII.



MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS WITHIN THE CHURCH.



PORTIONS of numerous slabs, which evidently once had on them handsome brasses, and others retaining parts of incised inscriptions, have been frequently found in the church. Only one entire slab remains, on which a few incised letters are visible, "ERCY + THOMAS," at the

head, and "CY.DIEU" at the lower end, the centre being much worn away apparently by the passing of feet. A stone coffin, which was formerly partly inserted in the north wall of the aisle under an arched recess: a sculptured cover, but not of the same size as the coffin, was discovered in another part of the church. These are shown in the vignette, p. 103.

On a brass plate against the south wall of the nave.

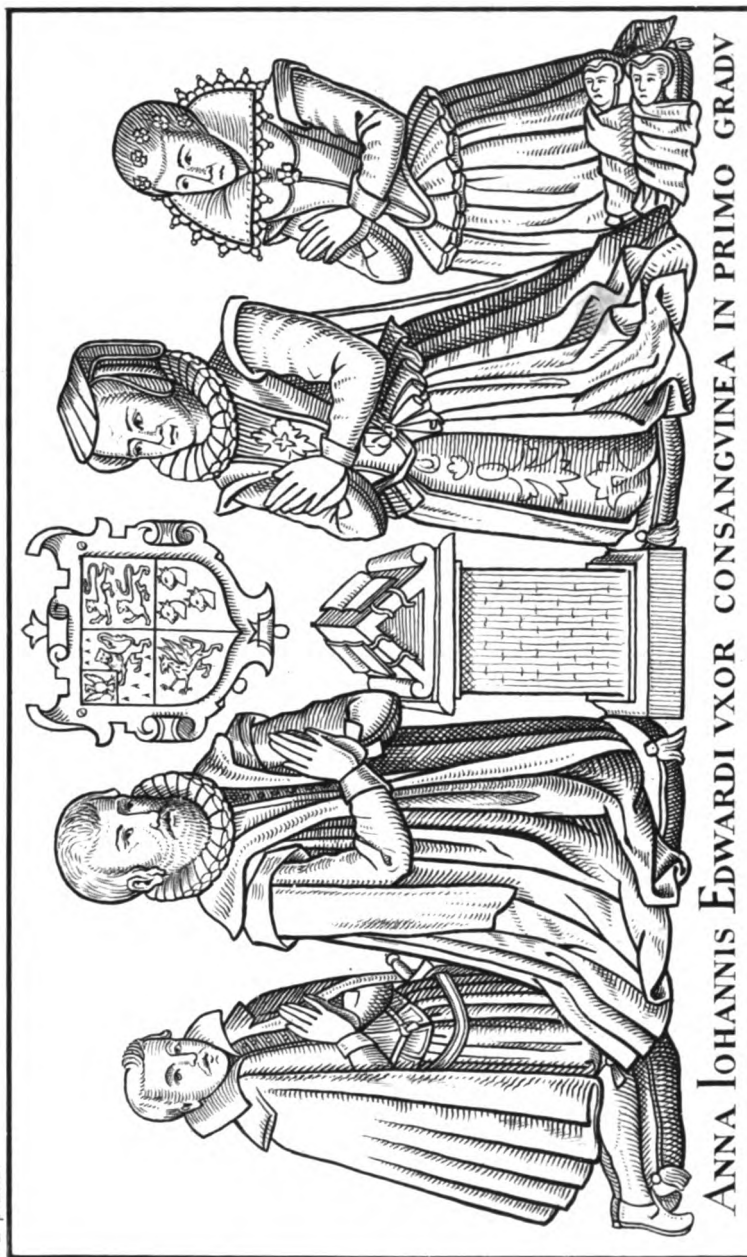
The figures of a man and woman kneeling on each side of a Prie-Dieu, on which are two open books. Behind the man a youth kneeling; behind the woman the figure of a maiden kneeling; on the ground two children lying, swaddled. Above, in the centre, within an ornamental shield, a coat of four quarterings, viz. 1st. *Ermine*, a lion rampant guardant, *gules*; on a canton, *or*, an eagle displayed, *sable*; 2nd. *Azure*, two lions passant in pale, *or*; 3rd. *Sable*, a griffon segreant, *ermine*; 4th. *Sable*, three bulls' heads, two and one couped, *argent*. (See Plate VI.)

"ANNA¹ JOHANNIS EDWARDI UXOR CONSANGVINEA IN PRIMO GRADV DOMINO WOTTON, MORITUUR 8° MARTII 1613. IN INTROITU ANNI CLIMACTERICI SUÆ ETATIS 63. ET HOC MARMORE TEGITUR; DUM VIXIT, FUT ERGA DEUM PIA, ERGA OMNES JUSTA, VITÆ INCORRUP-TÆ, NULLI DANS JUSTAM OFFENSIONEM, ERGA VIRUM, LIBEROS, AC TOTAM FAMILIAM, AMANS, AC SOLLICITA, ERGA PAUPERES MISERICORS, IN VOCATIONE SUA FRUGALIS. DENIQ VITAM PIORŪ VIVENS, IUSTORUM MORTEM MORIENS, AC RESURRECTIONE FIDELIŪ EXPECTANS VIVENDO MORITUR, MORIENDO VIXIT."

¹ "The family name of this lady does not appear either here or in the Davington Register. No arms are given to her in the plate above. Her burial is not mentioned in the register. This brass is said to have stood against the wall of the church, under the east window. "Tour through the Isle of Thanet and some other parts of East Kent" (? Cozens), printed by Nichols, London, 4to. 1723, p. 342. But this, to say the least, is very problematical.

BRASS PLATE ON SOUTH WALL, DAVINGTON CHURCH.

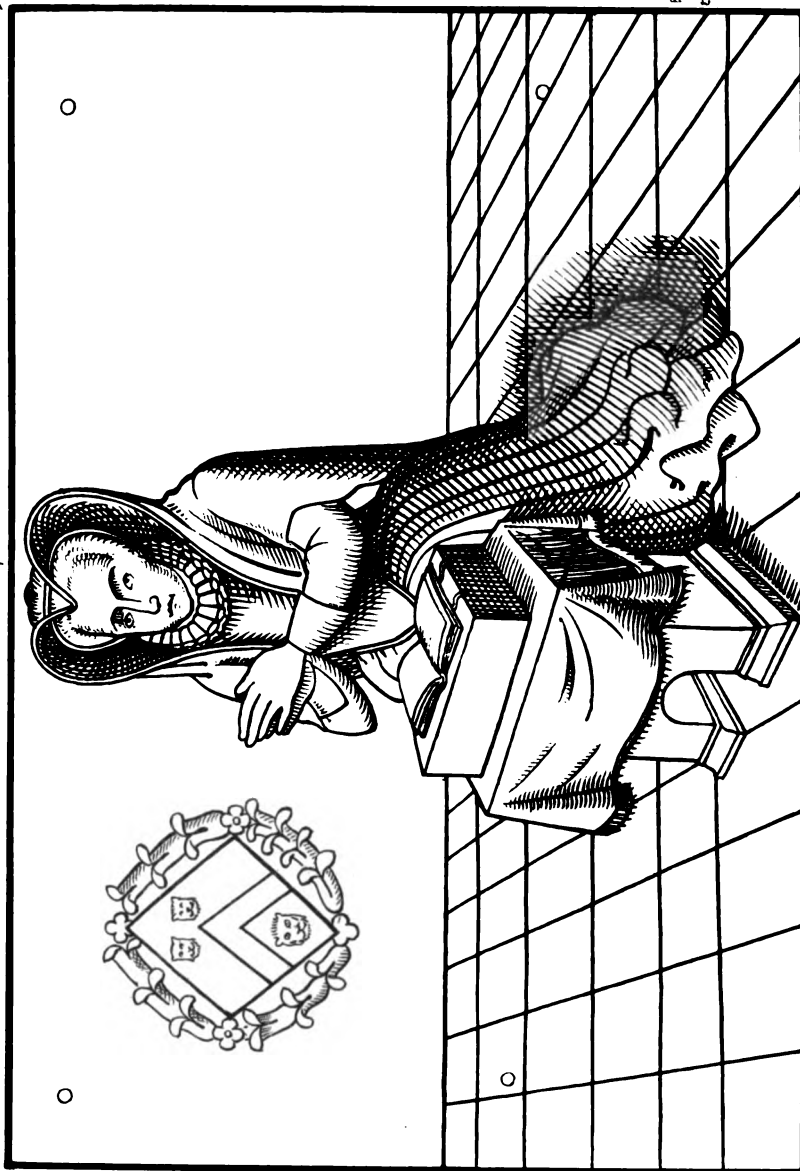
VI. p. 104.



BRASS PLATE ON SOUTH WALL, DAVINGTON CHURCH.

VII. p. 105.

f. 1^m
1 3 1/4



KATHERINA LASEFORD AL^s LYSHFORD, FILIA EDMUNDI LYSHFORD GEN:

On a slab on the pavement of the nave :—

“ Here lyeth the body of John
Edwards of Davington Priory,
Gent. who died the 9th day of June
anno Domini 1631. being aged
87 years. leaving only one
daughter and heyre married to
John Bode of Essex. Gent.”²

On a brass plate against the south wall of the nave :—

The figure of a woman kneeling at a table, on which lies an open book. Towards the left, within a lozenge, surrounded by a wreath, the arms are, *Sable*, a chevron between three leopards' faces, *argent*. (See Plate VII.)

“ KATHERINA LASHFORD³ ALS LYSHFORD, FILIA EDMVNDI LYSHFORD GEN.
STIRPE PROGNATA IN VIRGINITATE SVA EXISTÈTE MORITVR 25^o DIE

² He was buried 11th June. (Davington Register.)

³ The burial of Katherine Lashford is not entered in the Davington Register. Her will, dated Jan. 13, 1615, wherein she is described as of Davington, near Faversham, contains the following clause :—“ Item, to be paid unto the Maior, Jurates, and Commonaltye of Feversham fyftie pounds, to be employed by them in use, and they to keep the stocke whole still for the yearly puttinge of one apprentice of some of the poore of the same Towne for ever, with the consent of my Executors and the Survivor of them. And I desire them not to misuse this my good meaning. And my mynd and will is that my Executors shall not take above eight Pounds yearly for one hundred pounds use, and so proportionable for any some that they shall let forth by this my Will.”—LEWIS' *History of Faversham*, 4to. 1727, p. 71.

“ Miss Lashford's money, after suits, amounted to no more than 3*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Wherefore Mr. John Edwards of Davington, out of his pious and charitable disposition, not willing that so godly and charitable a gift, of which he was the first mover and adviser, should be shortened, nor the good intent and careful desire of the said Testatrix be frustrated, did in his lifetime enter into bond to pay 3*l.* per cent. per ann. during his life, and to leave 50*l.* to the same purpose, to be paid at his death by his Executors, which was accordingly performed by John Bode, Esq. and his wife, daughter of the said Mr. Edwards.”—*A Wardmote Book of Faversham*, Dec. 7, 1631, fol. 177.

APRILIS 1616. IN INGRESSV ANNI SVÆ ÆTATIS 25°. DVM VIXIT FVIT
 EXIMIJS TAM ANIMI QVAM CORPORIS VIRTVTIBVS ORNATA, VIZ. IN
 RELIGIONE PIA, IN MORIBVS ERGA OMNES BENIGNA, IN VVLTV MODESTA,
 IN VESTITV CONCINNA, IN PATIENTIA AC SILENTIO SPLENDENS,
 IN VITÆ CVRSV FRUGALIS, NVNQVAM OTIOSA, IN OMNIBVS HOSPITIJ
 NEGOTIJS PERITA, ERGA AMICOS COGNATOS ET AFFINES AMANS AC
 SOLLICITA, PAVPERIBVS MISERICORS, IN TOTA VITA MVLIBRI SEXVI
 EXEMPLVM AC QVASI PHENIX;

MORB' DE QVO LABORABAT, ET EJVS FINEM EFFECIT, FVIT ACVTVS,
 DIVTVENVS AC LANGVIDVS, FERE P̄ VN̄ ANN̄ INTEGRV̄. VIZ. PVL-
 MONV̄ CONSVMPATIO, GREC: PHTHISIS, LAT: TABES, QUI TOTV̄ CORPV̄
 SVV̄ AC OMNES RADICALES SVOS HYMORES PENITVS CONSVMPST. SVPPONITVR
 MORBVM ILLVM FVISSE HEREDITARIVM QVIA MATER EJVS AC FRATER
 DE EODEM MORBO MORIVNTVR.

TOTO TEMPORE AFFLICTIONIS SVÆ PATIENTER SEIPSÁ BONA VOLVNTATE AC PRVDENTIA
 DEO SVBMISIT, AC SEPENUMERO A DEO PETIT, UT CITO AD SE VENIAT, ET
 PRÆCIPVE IN ARTICVLO MORTIS VEHEMENTER A DEO ROGAVIT ARDENTI SPIRITV
 VT IESVS XPISTVS TVNC AD SE VENIAT, ITTERANDO VERBA ILLA TBINA VICE,
 NVNC DNE INSTANTER, DNE INSTANTER, ET SIC ACCIDIT, QVIA EODEM MOMENTO
 XPISTVS ANIMAM SVAM AD SE RECEPIT.
 SIC DEO VIXIT, AC DEO MORITVR.

Stone on the pavement of the nave:—

“ Anne the wife of John Bode
 of Essex, Gent. and of
 Davington Priorie, daughter
 and heire of John Edwards
 of Davington Priorie, lieth
 here. Buried the 7 of
 September, 1638.”

Stone on the pavement of the nave:—

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF

ELIZABETH BODE, DAUGHTER
OF JOHN BODE OF DAVINGT-
ON PRIORY, GENT. WHOM HE
HAD BY MARY HIS FIRST WI-
FE DAUGHTER TO S^r EDWARD
BOYS OF FREDVILL IN EAST
KENT, KNIGHT. SHE DIED THE
17 OF AUGUST ANNO
DOMINI 1638."⁴

Stone on the pavement of the nave:—

"HERE LYETH
THE BODY OF
EDWARD BODE
SON OF JOHN BODE OF
DAVINGTON PRIORY, ESQ.
AND OF MARGARET HIS WIFE.
WHO DIED
THE XXVI OF MAY
1659."⁵

Stone on the pavement of the aisle:—

"ELIZABETH
daughter of
Robert and Anne
HARRISON
aged 4 months
was buried
the 3^d June 1722."⁶

⁴ Buried 26 Aug. (Dav. Reg.)

⁵ Buried 30 May. (Dav. Reg.)

⁶ Bapt. 19 Feb. 1721, 2. (Dav. Reg.)

“ Edward Ward of Davington
 died 4th Octob.⁷
 in his 59th year.
 He married Katherine
 only daughter of
 Leonard and Cath. Mears
 of Faversham
 by whom he left
 Edward and Mary.”

On marble on south wall of the tower :—

“ Juxta conditur
 Anna Roberti Harrison
 de Luddenham Rectoris Uxor
 Devereux Whadcock de Warwick
 generosi Filia
 Eximiis animi et corporis
 Dotibus instructa
 Fide intemerata
 Pacis domesticæ studiosa
 Simplici munditie ornata
 cui ridebant Gratia.
 Mortua est Sept. 15 an. } D. 1736
 } Æt. 34.”⁸

Marble tablet on south wall of the tower :—

“ Near
 this stone lieth the body

⁷ The date and age are imperfect on the stone, but Davington Register gives 7 Oct. 1729, as the day of his burial, and designates him as “yeoman.”

“Tour through Thanet and parts of East Kent” (Z. Cozens), 4to. Lond. 1793, p. 343, mentions “a paving tile at the south side of the above, inscribed I. Ward, 1712, aged 83 years.”

⁸ Buried Sept. 19th. (Dav. Reg.)

of MARY BENNETT daughter
of BARTHO^w BENNETT.
She died the 22 of January 1780⁹
aged 24 years.
at her right hand is interred the Body
of Mary Bennett her mother
wife of the said
BARTHOLOMEW BENNETT.
She died the 27 April
1780
aged 62 years.”¹⁰

Marble tablet on south wall of the tower:—

“Near
this place lieth the Body
of JOHN son of BARTH^w.
and MARY BENNETT who died
the 24 of August. 1781
aged 33 years.”¹¹

“Also
BARTHOLOMEW BENNETT
who died the 22 of November 1795
aged 74 years.”¹²

“THOMAS BENNETT Esq.
who died the 12 of August 1813
aged 54 years.”¹³

⁹ Buried 31 Jan. (Dav. Reg.)

¹⁰ Buried 4 May. (Dav. Reg.)

¹¹ Son of “Bartholomew the elder, buried 27 Aug.” (Dav. Reg.)

¹² Buried 24 Nov. (Dav. Reg.)

¹³ Buried 18 Aug. (Dav. Reg.)

and DIANA his wife
died November 22
1826. aged 67 years." ¹⁴

On the floor of the nave :—

" BENEATH this stone
are deposited the
Remains of Margaret
wife of Mr. THOMAS
Surgeon of Greenwich
who died the 10th of
November 1785
aged 42 years,
Leaving issue
two children
William and Margaret." ¹⁵

On the floor of the nave :—

" IN MEMORY OF
HECTOR MUNROE ESQ.
A LIEUT COLONEL
IN HIS MAJESTYS SERVICE.
WHO DIED AT OSPRINGE
THE 31 OF MARCH 1827.
AGED 54 YEARS." ¹⁶

On a small square stone in the aisle :—

¹⁴ " Diana Hozier Bennett, of Minster, Shepey, buried 28 Nov." (Dav. Reg.)

¹⁵ Buried 16 Nov. (Dav. Reg.)

¹⁶ Buried 7 April. (Dav. Reg.)

“ Robert
Plaxton.
1831.”¹⁷

On brass on the east wall of the north aisle :—

“ Within the vault beneath
the Sacristy are deposited
the mortal remains of
Harriott Jane Willement
who died unmarried Nov. 20,
1851, aged 57.”¹⁸

Katharine wife of Thomas
Willement of this Priory, Esq.
daughter of the late Tho^s Griffith,
Esq. and Katharine Coote his
wife. She died Aug. 4, 1852,
aged 56.”¹⁹

Arthur Thomas Willement,
Commoner of Christ Church,
son of Thomas Willement and
Katharine Griffith, his wife.
He died at Oxford June 5th,
1854, in the twenty first year
of his age.”²⁰

Brass on the pier, south side of the aisle :—

“To the memory of
Mary Griffith who died at

¹⁷ “ Robert Plaxton Turner of Davington, aged 2½, buried 17 June, 1831.” (Dav. Reg.)

¹⁸ Buried in the vault, 26 Nov. (Dav. Reg.)

¹⁹ Buried in the vault, 12 Aug. (Dav. Reg.)

²⁰ Buried in the vault, June 15. (Dav. Reg.)

Davington Priory unmarried
7 July 1856, aged 67.”²¹

“The Rev^d Henry Cosgrave
M. A. minister of this
church from 1849 to
1857. Died Nov. 9, 1857.
aged 70.”²²

APPENDIX VII^b.MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN DAVINGTON
CHURCHYARD.

On the top of a raised tomb:—

“Ad hunc parietem se condi voluit

Johannes Sherwin, A. M. Ecclesiæ { de Luddenham Rector
de Devington Patronus.

Favershamiæ natus

Oxonæ institutus

Ubique in pretio habitus

utpote qui doctus, abstemius, pacificus, pius,

Quodque non reticendum

In re musica peritissimus;

cujus ingenii venustatem

ne ipsa quidem canities potuit deterere,

Obiit 17^{mo}. die Januarii An. D. 1713.

Ætatis suæ 74.”²³

²¹ Buried in the vault, July 13.

²² See Churchyard Monuments, following.

²³ Buried 24 Jan. 1713, 4. (Dav. Reg.)

On a head-stone :—

“ ROBERT BEAL
died 8 of November 1785.
aged 62 years.³
also
MARY wife of the above
ROBERT BEAL
died the 15 of August 1813
aged 73 years.”⁴

On a head-stone :—

“ JOHN BEACHING
died the 16 of February 1779.
aged 57 years.⁵
THOMAS YOUNG
died the 30 of May 1810
aged 69 years.”⁶

On a head-stone :—

“ To
the memory of Robert
Colegate and Sarah
his wife. He died March 3^d
1730 aged 48 years.⁷ She died
MARCH 8 1729 AGED 34 YEARS.⁸
Likewise JOHN their Son died
Decm^r 10. 1729. aged 6 years.⁹

³ Buried 13 Nov. (Dav. Reg.)

⁴ Buried 20 Aug. (Dav. Reg.)

⁵ Buried 20 Feb. (Dav. Reg.)

⁶ Buried from Faversham 3 June. (Dav. Reg.)

⁷ Buried 7 March 1730, 1. (Dav. Reg.) ⁸ Buried 11 March 1729, 30. (Dav. Reg.)

⁹ Buried 14 Dec. 1729. (Dav. Reg.)

Also Rob^t their Son died Dece^r
 31. 1740. aged 20 Years.¹⁰ Left
 surviving one Son and two
 Daughters. Will^m Elizb. & Sarah.
 This Stone was erected by their
 Children."

On a head-stone:—

" William son
 of Robert &
 Sarah Colegate
 died March
 16. 1761. aged
 33 years.¹¹ who
 left Issue by
 Mary his wife
 three Sons &
 one daughter
 viz. Rob^t Will:
 Joⁿ & Marianne."

" ALSO MARY
 wife of
 WILLIAM
 COLEGATE
 who died the
 7th of
 September
 1789
 aged 58 years."¹²

On a head-stone:—

" To
 the MEMORY of
 M^r WILLIAM COLEGATE
 of FAVERSHAM.
 who departed this life
 the 20th of June 1815.¹³
 AGED 61 YEARS."

¹⁰ Buried 4 Jan. (Dav. Reg.)

¹¹ Buried 19 March, 1761. (Dav. Reg.)

¹² Buried 6 (*sic*) Sept. 1789. (Dav. Reg.)

¹³ Buried 26 June. (Dav. Reg.)

On a head stone :—

“ To
the Memory of
M^r JOHN COLEGATE
late of LONDON
who died the 30th. of July 1821.
AGED 61 YEARS.” ¹⁴

On a head-stone :—

“ Sacred
to the memory of
ELIZABETH
wife of EDWARD GARDNER
and daughter of W^m Colegate
of the town of Faversham
who departed this life June 14. 1830
aged 39 years.” ¹⁵

On a head-stone :—

“ Sacred
to the memory of
ELIZABETH
wife of WILLIAM COLEGATE
of the Town of Faversham,
who departed this life March 3^d. 1833
AGED 76 YEARS.” ¹⁶

¹⁴ Buried 3 Aug. (Dav. Reg.)

¹⁶ Buried 10 March. (Dav. Reg.)

¹⁵ Buried 17 June. (Dav. Reg.)

On a head-stone :—

“ Sacred
to the MEMORY of
MARY-ANNE
the wife of WILLIAM BRISTOW
ALDERMAN OF THE CITY OF
CANTERBURY, and daughter of
WILLIAM & MARY COLEGATE
of OARE MILL in this Parish.
She departed this life
the 26 of January 1845
aged 85 years.”¹⁷

On a head-stone :—

“ IN memory of Mary the wife of
George Colegate of Faversham.
She died June 12th 1856. aged 66 years.”¹⁸

“ ALSO of the said George Colegate ;
who died December 2^d 1857 aged 69
years.”¹⁹

“ IN memory of Edward Colegate
of London ; who died April 18. 1855
aged 59 years.”²⁰

On a head-stone :—

“ IN memory of
William Hoy Longley
of London who died in

¹⁷ Buried 2 Feb. 1845.

¹⁹ Buried Dec. 6. (Dav. Reg.)

¹⁸ Buried June 16. (Dav. Reg.)

²⁰ Buried at Paddington, Middlesex.

Faversham July 12th 1855, aged 25.²¹
 Also of William Longley
 of London who died Sept. 25. 1855
 aged 76."²²

On a head-stone :—

" IN MEMORY of
 ELIZABETH
 daughter of the Rev.
 Joshua and Elizabeth Dix
 who died September 5th, 1812
 aged 3 months."²³

" Also
 Robert their Son
 who died February 17, 1815
 aged 6 months."²⁴

On a head-stone :—

"To
 the MEMORY OF
 WILLIAM BENNETT late of this
 Parish, who departed this life
 the 7th of December 1766.
 aged 51 years.²⁵
 Also MARY wife of
 William Bennett
 died the 4th of April 1793
 aged 80 years."²⁶

²¹ Buried 16 July. (Dav. Reg.)

²² Buried 28 Sept. (Dav. Reg.)

²³ Buried 10 Sept. (Dav. Reg.)

²⁴ Buried 24 Feb. (Dav. Reg.)

²⁵ Buried 14 Dec. 1766. (Dav. Reg.)

²⁶ Buried from Folkestone, 11 April. (Dav. Reg.)

On a head-stone :—

“To
the MEMORY of
BARTHOLEMW BENNETT.
He died 27 Oct^r
1778. aged 29 Years.²⁷
at his left hand lies John son of
the said Bartholemew Bennett
who died 21 of Janua^r 1780
aged 7 years.”²⁸

On a head-stone :—

“To
the memory of
SARAH
wife of WILLIAM BENNETT, Jun^r
who died the 22^d of May 1829
aged 33 years.”²⁹

On a head-stone :—

“To
the MEMORY of
WILLIAM EASON
of this Parish
who died the 12th of February
1813. aged 77 Years.”³⁰

On a head-stone :—

“IN MEMORY OF
JOHN son of

²⁷ Buried 2 Nov. (Dav. Reg.)

²⁸ Buried 27 May. (Dav. Reg.)

²⁹ Buried 25 Jan. (Dav. Reg.)

³⁰ Buried 16 Feb. (Dav. Reg.)

WILLIAM and ELIZABETH MONK
who died the 5th of January
1828 Aged 4 years and 4 months.³¹

Also WILLIAM their son
died the 19th of March 1830
aged 4 months."³²

On a body-stone:—

" Alfred Percy Curling, died
Aug^t 6, 1853.
aged 1 year and 9 months."³³

" Clara Elizabeth Curling died Oct. 5. 1854
aged 6 years and 11 months."³⁴

" William Monk Curling died
Sept. 9, 1846
aged 1 month."³⁵

" Henrietta Sophia Curling died
April 7, 1851.
aged 8 months."³⁶

On a head-stone:—

" To
the MEMORY of
WILLIAM WILKS. Gent :
who died 2 of September
1806 aged 84 years."³⁷

³¹ Buried 13 Jan. (Dav. Reg.)

³³ Buried 10 Aug. (Dav. Reg.)

³⁶ Buried 14 Sept. (Dav. Reg.)

³⁷ Buried 7 Sept. (Dav. Reg.)

³² Buried 28 March. (Dav. Reg.)

³⁴ Buried 9 Oct. (Dav. Reg.)

³⁵ Buried 11 April. (Dav. Reg.)

"Also JAMES his Brother
who died 6th July 1786
aged 71 years."³⁸

On a head-stone :—

"Here lie the mortal remains of
the Rev^d Henry Cosgrave A. M.
late Minister of this Parish.
who died on 1x November 1857
aged 70 years."³⁹

"I look for the resurrection of the dead
and the life of the world to come."

On a head-stone :—

"Sacred
to the memory of
CHARLES TUCKER.
late of Faversham
who died on the 4th day of June
1858
aged 49 years."⁴⁰

"Prepare to meet thy God.

On a head-stone :—

"To the memory of
MARY WILDASH
who died the 1st of March 1819
AGED 21 YEARS."⁴¹

³⁸ Buried 11 July. (Dav. Reg.)

⁴⁰ Buried 8 June. (Dav. Reg.)

³⁹ Buried 14 Nov. (Dav. Reg.)

⁴¹ Buried 5 March. (Dav. Reg.)

On a head-stone :—

“To the memory of
Mary
wife of ISAAC WILDASH
of this Parish.
who died the 23^d of December
1822. AGED 55 YEARS.”⁴²

On a head-stone :—

To the memory of
ISAAC WILDASH
of this Parish
who died the 21st of August
1836. AGED 75 YEARS.”⁴³

On a body-stone :—

“WILLIAM WILDASH died June 15, 1833
aged 2 years and 10 months.”⁴⁴
“ISAAC WILDASH died August the 13. 1833
aged 6 years and 5 months.”⁴⁵

On a head-stone :—

“Sacred
to THE MEMORY OF
MARY ANNE STANLEY

⁴² Buried 31 Dec, aged 54 (sic). (Dav. Reg.)

⁴⁴ Buried 19 June. (Dav. Reg.)

⁴³ Buried 27 Aug. (Dav. Reg.)

⁴⁵ Buried 17 Aug. (Dav. Reg.)

wife of ISAAC WILDASH
WHO DIED OCTOBER 15th 1857
aged 55 years." ⁴⁶

"ALSO MARY
DAUGHTER OF THE ABOVE
WHO DIED JULY 4th 1859
AGED 19 YEARS." ⁴⁷

The registers commence on the 6th of October 1549, 3rd Edw. VI, and have been regularly continued down to the present time.



WITHIN the grounds of Davington Priory, towards the south side, stands a monumental Cross, which some few years since was raised from the bottom of Faversham Creek. On the transverse bar, in front, is incised the words "Margēt Warnecote." The back appears also to have had another inscription, which is now destroyed. On reference to page 68 (*ante*) it will be seen that in 23 Henry VIII, one "Thomas Warnecote," as it is there written, paid to the owner of Davington Priory the rent of a house "in which William Norton dwelt, in West Street," (Faversham.)

The shaft which now supports the Cross, is formed of portions of various twisted columns, formerly from the ruins of Faversham Abbey.

⁴⁶ Buried 21 Oct. (Dav. Reg.)

⁴⁷ Buried 7 July. (Dav. Reg.)

Appendix VIII.

PERAMBULATION OF THE PARISH OF DAVINGTON,

KENT.¹

BEGIN at a stone *No. 1*, in the road opposite to the church. From thence to a post *No. 2*, at the angle of a piece of glebe called the Roughet. From thence round the said Roughet by the hedge to a post *No. 3*, in road opposite the said church-yard. From thence round the road leading to Oare to *No. 4*, on a gate post at the angle of a piece of land called West-brooks at the Vents. From thence along the road through Oare Stray and Street, keeping said road to a post *No. 5*, at the angle of Mr. Lawson's field called Norrews, by the stile and footway. From thence along Mr. Lawson's hedge to a post *No. 6*, in Mr. Whitehead's pasture. From thence under the hedge in said pasture to a stone *No. 7*, close by a gate leading into Mr. Whitehead's broom-field. From thence along the hedge of Mr. Bennet's cherry-orchard and through his yard to a stone *No. 8*, in the lane. From thence turn to the east up the hedge about eight rods to a post *No. 9*, in Mr. Tappenden's Green-lea. From thence across the said Green-lea southward to a post *No. 10*, in the hedge. From thence cross Mr. Tappenden's orchard to a stone *No. 11*, in the lane hedge opposite to the cross road. From thence down the said cross road to

¹ From a manuscript book, without date, but apparently in the handwriting of the latter part of the 18th century, given by the late William Jeffreys, solicitor, Faversham, to the author in 1846.

a post *No. 12*, at the angle of the Vents joining the moat-house yard. From thence up the road leading to Bysing wood about seventeen rods to a post *No. 13*, by a stile and footway leading to the moat-house. From thence along the hedge between the moat-house orchard and Sir M. Filmer's hop ground to a post *No. 14*, at the angle of the said hop-garden. From thence turn to the southward along the hedge to a post *No. 15*, near the angle of Bysing wood. From thence through the wood along the swamp to a post *No. 16*. From thence along the said swamp to a post *No. 17*, at the angle of a hop-garden called Moll Days. From thence along the hedge between the said hop-garden and Bysing wood to a stone *No. 18*, at the road. From thence cross the said road to a stone *No. 19*, on the hill in the wood near a carrying way. From thence to the said hill, south, through a part of the said wood to a stone *No. 20*, by the wood edge joining Lady Twisden's Stone-denn field. From thence cross the said Stone-denn to a stone *No. 21*, close by a gate and footway. From thence, north-east, to a stone *No. 22*, about three rods from angle of hedge. From thence turn to the north-west along Stone-denn hedge and landway to a post of a gate *No. 23*, against Bysing wood. From thence turn to the east along Bysing wood hedge, twenty-five rods to a post *No. 24*. From thence, southward, cross one enclosure into Knights-field to a stone on the hill *No. 25*. From thence a little more to the south-ward to a post *No. 26*, at hedge near the yew-tree. From thence across Lady Twisden's gravel pit field to a stone *No. 27*, within about two rods of West-brook ditch. From thence cross the brooks to a post *No. 28*, in Lady Twisden's Hill-field. From thence along the said Hill-field near the pale fence to a stone *No. 29*, in landway, adjoining the powder-mill gardens. From thence to left of the storekeeper's house to a post *No. 30*, by the high pale at the water. From thence, northward, to *No. 31*, at the angle of garden opposite the old wall and powder mill. From thence cross the land belonging to the Board of Ordnance to a post *No. 32*, in the road. From thence cross to post *No. 33*, in the road leading to Davington Church, and from thence round the said road to *No. 1*.

Appendix IX.

LANDOWNERS IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARY

MAGDALENE, DAVINGTON.



FROM the official return of the Commissioners for the
tithe adjustment.

May 22, 1844.

December, 1861.

	Acres	R.	P.		Acres	R.	P.
Cha ^s J. Lawson . . .	92	0	5	. . . . .	92	0	5
S. John's Coll. Camb. . .	6	0	7	. . . . .	6	0	7
Tho ^s Hilton . . .	46	1	1	. . . . .	46	1	1
S ^r Edm. Filmer . . .	11	1	23	. . . . .	11	1	23
Edw ^d Crow . . .	3	3	4				
Rob ^t Colegate and } others	15	3	9	. . . . .	15	3	9
W ^m Hall	24	1	7	. . . . .	40	0	11
John Hyde . . .	314	1	1	F. C. Hyde. . .	302	1	1
Corp ^a of Faversham . .	0	3	38	. . . . .	0	3	38
Giles Hilton . . .	1	0	30	. . . . .	1	0	30
Fred ^k Wilks . . .	0	2	19	. . . . .	0	2	19
John Webb . . .	0	1	31	{ William Maytom	0	0	32
				{ Nath ^l Carey			39
Sir J. Bridges . . .	1	3	33	. . . . .	1	3	33
J. G. Shepherd and } W. Jeffreys	8	0	0	Tho ^s . Willement	8	0	0
Roads	10	1	3	. . . . .	10	1	3
Waste	0	0	25	. . . . .	0	0	25
Total	537	1	36	Total	537	1	36

Appendix X.



LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS to the Font and Communion Table presented to T. Willement, Esq., as a testimony of the interest they feel in the restoration of Davington Church, 1847."

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Jeffreys	2	2	0	Brought up	20	14	0
Henry Shepherd	2	2	0	Lewis Crow	1	1	0
A Curate	0	10	0	Edw. Crow	1	1	0
Edw. J. Hilton	2	2	0	W. Rigden	3	3	0
Fred. F. Giraud	2	2	0	Mrs. Rigden	2	2	0
Geo. Murton	1	1	0	Richard Bathurst . .	1	1	0
Thos. Barnes & Friends	4	4	0	John Holmes	1	1	0
R. G. Stone	1	1	0	Jas. Walker	1	1	0
Wm. Hall	5	0	0	Ch. J. Hilton	0	10	0
A Clergyman of the				John Hyde	5	0	0
neighbourhood	0	10	0	A Friend	0	13	6
Carried up	£20	14	0	Total	£37	7	6

Expended. To Thos. Barnes and Sons, Faversham,			
for the oak Table	19	19	6
To Mr. John Thomas, London, for the			
stone Font	17	8	0
	£37	7	6

The oak Table which stands on six open pointed arches bears the following inscription :—" + HUMBL Y OFFERED TO GOD AND TO THIS CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, BY SOME DWELLERS NIGH. ANNO DOMINI, MDCCCXLVII."

The Font, which is of Caen stone, is circular : on the bowl is sculptured in high relief the Cross, and the emblems of the four Evangelists. Round the verge is the same inscription as on the Table.

The Communion plate, which consists of an embossed Alms Dish of latén, a Paten and Chalice of silver, parcel gilt, and a Cruet of deep coloured ruby glass, richly mounted in silver gilt, has on each piece this inscription, "ST. MARY MAGDALENE, DAVINGTON. HUMBL Y OFFERED BY KATHERINE WILLEMENT, MARCH XXV. A. D. MDCCCXLIX."

In the tower of the Church are now three modern Bells, inscribed "THYNKE AND THANKE."





BRIGANDINE HEAD-PIECE, FOUND AT DAVINGTON PRIORY, KENT.

Now in the possession of Thomas Willement, F.S.A.

The perforated iron plates are drawn one-half original size.

Appendix XI.

BRIGANDINE HEAD-PIECE, FOUND AT

DAVINGTON PRIORY IN 1856. *See opposite page.*

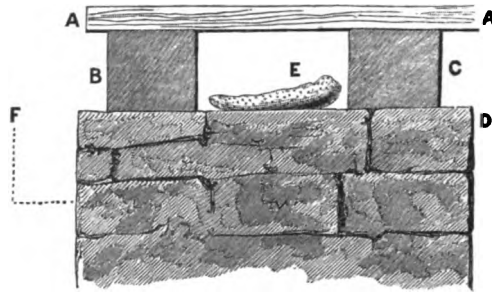


HIS cap was exhibited at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London on Thursday the 13th of March, 1856, and is thus mentioned in the Proceedings of that Society in the third volume, p. 263 :—

“It is a head-piece formed of a series of small iron plates over-lapping each other and quilted between two pieces of canvas. The metal plates are square, with the angles taken off to admit of the thread passing between and across them, and thus render them secure and immoveable. Mr. Way terms it a ‘Privy Cap of Fence,’ and considers it quite unique.

“The mode of its discovery was very singular. On making some repairs to the roof of Davington Priory it was found lying on the top of an old wall, composed of stone, flint, and rubble, and between two wall-plates, (the one of oak, the other of fir,) which support the gutter-plate between the gables. The wall, which is probably about the age of Edward II., over it is 2 feet in thickness, and rises 20 feet from the ground. The roof over it is of the time of Henry VIII.

“The accompanying sketch show the head-piece, and the position in which it was found :—



- "A Gutter-plate between the Gables.
 B Outside plate—Fir.
 C Inside plate—Oak.
 D West wall—Stone, flint, and rubble, 2 feet thick.
 E The Head-piece in the place where it was found."

It is thus noticed in the XIVth Vol. of the Archæological Journal, p. 245 :¹—

**"NOTICE OF A HEAD-PIECE OF BRIGANDINE ARMOUR,
 FOUND AT DAVINGTON PRIORY, KENT.**

"Towards the close of the XVth and throughout the XVIth century, the inconvenience occasioned by the ponderous nature of armour of plate naturally led to the adoption of various defences of less rigid and cumbrous description. The frequent use at that period of body-armour formed of mail or small plates of metal, quilted within a garment of linen or other more costly tissue, has perhaps been hitherto insufficiently noticed. From the perishable nature of the material we can rarely expect to meet with original examples of such

¹ 8vo. Lond. 1857.

armour, even under circumstances most favourable to their preservation; whilst on the other hand the scanty evidence to be gained from contemporary writers, or from the concise description in an inventory or a bequest, may scarce suffice to define the precise distinction between the brigandine and the 'noble jazeran,'—the jacket of mail, the privy coat of fence, and the plated doublet.

"A remarkable example of armour of plates of iron stitched between folds of linen, forming a 'secret,' or concealed protection for the head, has recently been brought before the Institute by Mr. Willement. Body-armour of precisely similar workmanship exists in various collections, but no specimen has hitherto been noticed, destined to supply the place of the rigid and ponderous head-piece usually worn. The circumstances connected with the discovery are no less singular than the remarkable preservation of the relic. 'It was found (Mr. Willement states) towards the close of February, 1856, at Davington Priory, Kent, on the top of a wall, 2 feet in thickness and about 20 feet from the ground, the wall being composed of irregular stones, flint, and rubble, probably of the time of Edward II. The cap was not imbedded in the masonry, but was found lying loose and dry, between two wall-plates which extended through the greater part of the west front; the roof which they carried not being older than the time of Henry VIII. (see woodcut). It is certainly a head-covering, perhaps too small for a male adult, and how could such an article find its way amongst the Benedictine nuns? Was it used in any way as a penitential infliction?'

"Although of rather diminutive proportions, as observed by Mr. Willement,—the height of the cap being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the brim $1\frac{1}{2}$; the diameter of the opening for the head, about 6 inches,—yet this curious object is undoubtedly a 'privy cap of fence,' armour for the head. We may safely assign its date to the XVIth century, and regard it as destined to be worn within the low-crowned, narrow-brimmed hat, in vogue in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. The form occurs frequently in the spirited woodcuts of Jost Amman, of the same period. Such a defence was obviously not suited to the

perilous emergencies of actual warfare; as a protection in a fray or skirmish, in travelling or in nightly adventure, it may have been found an effectual expedient. It is formed, as shown in the accompanying representation (p. 128), of several rows of small octagonal plates of iron, overlapping each other: the brim being composed of a single row of plates of rather larger size than those used in other parts of the cap. These plates are laid between stout canvas, and quilted together, so to speak, by fine twine stitched around the plates, and through the oilet-holes in the centre of each of them. The 'privy cap,' thus ingeniously compacted, possessed considerable flexibility; and when removed from the hat it might be folded up in small compass, and carried about the person as a precaution against any sudden emergency, with almost as much facility as the skeleton cap of fence in Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith's collection, figured in this Journal, (*Archæological Journal*,) vol. vii. p. 229, where notices of other examples may be found.

"No allusion to the *secrete* formed of plates, such as the curious specimen before us, appears to have been found in the writers or inventories of the period. These caps were sometimes formed with mail, and with horn, the latter being used probably in like manner as the whalebone, *baleine*, at an earlier period. In the Inventory of effects of Sir John Fastolf, who died in 1459, occur 'xxiiij. cappes stuffyd with horne and sum withe mayle. Item, j. Jakke of blakke lynen clothe stuffyd with mayle. Item, vj. Jakkes stuffyd with horne.' (*Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 270.) We find in Palsgrave's '*Eclaircissement de la Langue Francoyse*,' 1530,—'Cappe of fence, *segrette de maille*.' Florio, in his Italian Dictionary, renders '*Secréta*, a thin steele cap or close skull worne under a hat.' Sir John Smithe, in his '*Instructions, Observations and Orders Mylitarie, &c.*, composed 1591,' speaks of the imperfect equipment of light horsemen, 'armed with red or pied cappes and steele sculles within them;' and he recommends that the mounted archers should use 'deepe steele sculles in very narrow brimd hattes, well stuffed for the easines of their heades,' and either jacks of mail, 'or else light and easie brigandines,

or at least ileet-holed doublets, verie easie and well fitted to their bodies; their sleeves chained within with maile, or else with certain narrow stripes of serecloth betwixt the lining and outside of their sleeves for the easines of their armes.²

"Although no other example of the cap quilted with iron plates has hitherto occurred, several brigandine doublets, of precisely similar construction to that of the *secrete* in Mr. Willement's possession, have been preserved. Examples may be seen in the Tower Armory, part of the old Tudor stores, as I am informed by Mr. Hewitt, and one of these has been figured in Grose's 'Ancient Armour,' pl. xxvi. There is one in the Armory at Goodrich Court, which once belonged to a Kentish bowman, and is described by the late Sir S. Meyrick as a Brigandine Jacket. It is figured by Skelton, vol. i. pl. 34. In the museum formed in 1856, during the Meeting of the Institute in Edinburgh, another was produced by Mr. W. B. Johnstone, Treasurer of the Royal Scottish Academy. In this last, the form and dimensions of the oilet-holed iron plates, the mode in which they are quilted within the canvas by external cords in straight and diagonal lines, passing through those perforations, and the general aspect of the workmanship so closely resemble those of the head-piece from Davington, that we might suppose both to have been produced by the same artificer.³ On the other hand, the fashion of the doublet enables us to ascertain the date of both these defences. The peculiar 'peasecod bellied' form, as it is designated by Bulwer, a fashion first introduced in the breast-plate of armour in the reign of Edward VI, may suffice to fix the age as the later half of the XVIth century. Sir S. Meyrick assigned a date as late as 1590 to the doublet in his collection. Such brigandine jackets, he observes, were in the reign of Elizabeth appropriated to the bowmen. It is obvious that their com-

² Instructions, &c. pp. 198, 204.

³ It has been suggested, with much probability, that the term "ileet-holed doublets," used by Sir John Smith, pp. 185, 204, may have been assigned to brigandine jackets of this description.

parative flexibility rendered them well suited for that purpose ; and Sutcliffe, who produced his 'Practice of Armes' in 1593, observes, that some now-a-days little esteem the bow, 'yet, if our archers were armed with plated jackes as in time past, neither shotte could abide them in even ground, nor pikes without shotte.'⁵

"The precise distinction between various defences used as substitutes for the more ponderous armour of plate is often obscure, and I hope on some future occasion to give a more extended notice of their peculiarities. We trust that Mr. Hewitt will be enabled to complete his useful treatise on 'Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe.' He will doubtless throw as much light on the difficulties which occur in our investigations of the armour of the XVIth century, as he has upon that of the earlier periods.

"ALB: WAY."

⁵ Sutcliffe, *ut supra*, p. 163. At p. 23, likewise he mentions "jackets of male and plated doublets;" and, p. 188, he recommends that some light troops should be armed "onlie with light targets and plated doublets sufficient to beare the thrust of a sword."



Appendix XII.

PUBLISHED WORKS CONTAINING REFERENCES TO THE PRIORY OF DAVINGTON.

- Date.
1576. William Lambard. "Perambulation of Kent." 4to., London. P. 256.
1671. Tho. Southouse. "Monasticon Favershamiense." 12mo., London. P. 146.
1719. John Harris. "The History of Kent." Folio, London. P. 98.
1727. John Lewis. "History and Antiquities of Faversham, &c." 4to. P. 77.
1771. Francis Grose. "Antiquities of England and Wales." 4to., London. Vol. III., p. 31.
1774. Edw. Jacob. "History of the Town and Port of Faversham." 8vo., London. P. 112.
1782. Edw. Hasted. "The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent." Folio, Canterbury. Vol. II., p. 725.
1793. (Zach. Cozens.) "Tour through Thanet and parts of East Kent." 4to., London. P. 341.
- 1801—15. E. W. Brayley. "Topogr. Hist. and descriptive delineations of the County of Kent." 8vo., London. Vol. VII., VIII.
1808. Storer and Greig. "Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet." 12mo., London. Vol. II.

1810. F. W. L. Stockdale. "Etchings of Antiquities in the County of Kent." 4to., London.
- 1817-18. William Deeble. "Isle of Thanet and the Cinque Ports." 12mo., London. Vol. II.
1819. J. N. Brewer. "Walks through Kent." 12mo. London.
1822. ——— "Excursions in the County of Kent." 12mo., London.
1823. Dugdale. "Monasticon." Folio, London. Vol. IV., p. 288.
1848. J. L. Petit. "Remarks on Architectural Composition." Folio, Oxford. Plate VI.
1852. A. Hussey. "Churches of Kent." 8vo., London. P. 58.
1852. (Anon.) "Account of Davington Priory." 8vo., Faversham.
1858. (J. Murray.) "Handbook of Kent." 12mo., London. P. 70.



Appendix XIII.

FROM THE CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN TAKEN IN
1851. VOL. I. p. 32.



DAVINGTON PARISH, Hundred of Faversham, Lathe of Scray, County of Kent.

Area in Statute Acres, 537.

Houses in 1841. In 1851.

Inhabited, 26 26

Uninhabited, 3

Building,

Persons in 1801. 1811. 1821. 1831. 1841. 1851.

	146	168	151	157	143	147
Males	79	86	67	86	78	77
Females	67	82	84	71	65	70

The Returns for 1861 have not yet been published; but in "The Returns for the Twenty-five Parishes comprising the Faversham Union," delivered to those several parishes preparatory to the printing of the complete work, the numbers stand thus:—

Parish	Males.	Females.	Total.	Pop. in 1851.	Incr.
Davington	87	62	149	147	2

T



In 1856 a Sunday School was commenced at Davington Priory, since which date 96 scholars have been admitted.

The number of scholars at the present time is 30 boys and 14 girls ; total 44.



Illustrations.



FRONTISPIECE—Exterior of the East end of the Church,
as it remained in 1855.

No. I. to face p. 18. The Stall-plate of Sir Thomas
Cheney, K.G.

No I^b.—p. 27. Exterior of the great Doorway at the
West end of the Church.

No. I^c.—p. 28. West side of the partition wall between the Monastic
and the Parochial Churches.

No. II.—p. 30. Plans of the Priory Churches of Marrick and Dav-
ington.

No. III.—p. 34. The Lavatory, and the Entrance to the Refectory
from the Cloister.

No. IV.—p. 37. General view of the West front of the Church and
Priory.

No. V.—p. 95. A Benedictine Nun of Davington Priory.

No. VI.—p. 128. An Iron Head-covering, found at the Priory in
1856.

VIGNETTES.

P. 42. An Ornamental Group.

P. 103. Stone Coffins, &c., within the Priory Church.

WOODCUTS OF THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF

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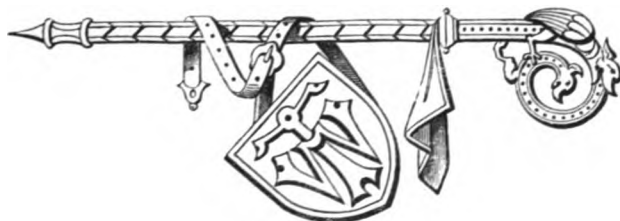
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